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24 June 1985

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CAPE VERDE

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES PAST PROGRESS, FUTURE ROLE

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 May 85 pp 30-32

[Interview with Prime Minister Pedro Pires, by Alexandre Manuel and Fernando Paulouro Neves; date and location not specified]

[Text] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Ten years after independence, what assessment can be made of the course of action that has been pursued?

Pedro Pires: An assessment of this kind could have several features. However, I would begin by saying that, throughout these past 10 years, the most important issue has been the assurance that we can now lead our country, and that, despite the difficulties, we can build a viable economy in Cape Verde capable of meeting our needs over the long term. I say this because, at the outset, it was all like an adventure. We experienced an extremely difficult situation, with limited resources, lacking any experience, information or tools with which to administer and promote the country's development.

These past 10 years were difficult but, at the same time, they enabled us to become familiar with the country and to gain assurance that it is viable, and that with work, hard work, we can improve the situation and make the set goals viable.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Hence, an affirmation of great hope.

Pedro Pires: Absolutely. And of course, since independence has been achieved, we must work in several directions: in the public domain, in administration, in the institutions and in the economic sector. In this respect, we can claim that, at present, the institutions in Cape Verde are operating normally, the organs of power are operating, the state is operating, and so is the administration. To be sure, there are difficulties and limitations, inasmuch as we lack experience and have no cadres, as I have already noted earlier.

The problem posed now is that of reforming and lending effectiveness to the administration; because without it we cannot construct the country, nor can we be successful in devising and accomplishing the country's development in several areas.

In the realm of the economy, taking into account the solution to the most pressing problems, because we have not yet managed to create the conditions that could be regarded as irreversible for development (there are shortcomings which are structural), we shall have to do a great deal of work, invest a great deal and achieve a great deal. In spite of everything, the results have been encouraging. With the international assistance, we have succeeded in resolving a group of problems; so that, at present, we no longer have the serious problems existing in other countries, for example, involving supplies.

The most pressing problems, those, have been solved. Now, we intend to lay the groundwork for development. We are concerned with a production project which we think we shall be able to resolve. So, the results have been positive.

We have problems in the social realm also; but, it must be admitted, they have been more or less resolved. Now, it will be merely a matter of resources and time.

We think that our country has progressed a great deal in cultural aspects as well although, viewing culture in its erudite definition, perhaps but little has been done in that respect. However, considering culture in its technical aspect, that is, technical-occupational training, leadership ability, the ability to conceive, so to speak, I think that we have progressed greatly. Furthermore, if we view the policy on culture from a different standpoint, namely, that of the population's general cultural level, it is remarkably higher than it was 10 years ago. And this is a very important element for the country's development and for the promotion and guarantee of development; because the people will be better able to perceive, and to learn the scope of the measures and the requirements.

Considerable Progress Has Already Been Made in Battling Illiteracy

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: One of the main features of the government's cultural and educational policy at the present time is combating the illiteracy that still remains. What is the deadline set for its total eradication?

Pedro Pires: We have a deadline, which has been more or less indicated: 1990. However, I did not want to cite dates because, for one reason or another, sometimes we cannot meet the established deadlines. What I do say is that considerable progress has already been made in battling illiteracy, always bearing in mind that there is much that cannot be done with the illiterate person. In order to progress in the areas of rural development, and cooperativism, in short, for better management of the domestic economy, we do, in fact, need minimal training. The entire reform of the society and its development, therefore, demand that the agent of that reform have minimal training. It is a requirement for development.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You said earlier that the groundwork for development would be laid. I would like to know, in this connection, what groundwork is considered a priority at present.

Pedro Pires: The groundwork has been laid in several directions; because, here in our country, it is impossible to have an agriculture serving as an accumulation for subsequent industrial development. We have to progress in the industrial area, whether it be in the fishing area or the services area; in services, including tourism, through the construction of the airport and the development of the many types of capacity that we have; without forgetting that the groundwork for development, besides those material components, demands an extraordinarily important element: that of human capacity. We mentioned earlier an administration that would be capable of devising and executing the development. Now, another element for development entails a heightening of our technical capacity, our capacity for management, our capacity for planning, etc. On that basis, we think that there are good prospects, although we are halfway along the road.

The economic development of Cape Verde is not simple: It must take into account the dispersion and the small size of the market. Hence, all this must be very well balanced. We think that there are already good examples in Sao Vicente, as well as the possibility for the development of construction materials on Ilha de Maio, and the starting of other small industries. We are creating the conditions; we are, in fact, creating the groundwork for development.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: You claimed a few moments ago that "up until now" Cape Verde has not had capable technicians. Do you mean that, at the present time, you already have available that number regarded as necessary?

Pedro Pires: We shall begin having it available. In this case, however, we must make the distinction that there are technicians and other technicians. I mean, individuals are not formed only theoretically; although the universities may be the starting place, in my view the struggle lies in work, in action.

Hence, considering the work done thus far, we can claim that our technicians are maturing. As I have said, the first ones are reaching a phase of maturity, of full development.

So, we could say that we are on the way toward having available the technicians deemed necessary, and that we already have some. We are making a great effort for training, not the classical training, but post-university training, the training that is acquired from work, from action, confronting difficulties, needs and demands. There is a greater number of them now than there was a year ago, or 2 years ago. And we shall have an even greater number within 1, 2 or 3 years.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: One of the things that most surprises us is the rather herculean effort, considering the geographical conditions in particular, that is being expended in Cape Verde in the area of forestation and the battle against erosion. That even seems to us to be one of the priorities in the government's policy. Is that true? However, some claim that this is a concrete idea of the prime minister.

Pedro Pires: I shall begin by saying that it is not my idea. There is a part of it that is mine, not exactly the idea of the planting, but the idea of having the population participate in that planting. For that, I can take credit.

There was, in fact, an address of mine aimed at promoting everyone's participation in all the planting, making the people take an interest, so as to learn whether, with the people's participation, it is possible to plant many thousands of trees. Hence, that was my contribution, a contribution associated with participation, confidence and help in observing how things should be done.

The rest involves precisely an effort by native technicians, both in planting the trees and in connection with the work related to conservation and to protection of the water in the soil.

There is, actually, an activity involving many people, from the conception to the execution. However, the greatest contribution is from the technicians, who have in fact done extraordinary work.

Cape Verde Is Willing to Create Its Own Rain

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does this mean that, as Corsino Fortes said, not as state secretary of news media, but as a poet, the people of Cape Verde "are willing to make their own rain fall"?

Pedro Pires: It is on the basis of great confidence in ourselves that we are constructing the country; on the basis of great confidence and also on the basis of the principle that we must be the ones to construct our country, and not others. Hence, we could claim that Cape Verde is willing to create its own rain, not to despair, not to lose courage in the struggle that we know lies ahead of us. It is on this basis, then, that we shall be able to assess the results achieved.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: One of the historic issues in Cape Verde is emigration. With the hope resulting from what we are observing around us, will Cape Verde, over the medium term, have the conditions necessary for creating and meeting the vital needs of its population, thereby preventing the flow of emigration?

Pedro Pires: Because, before being optimistic, we must be realistic, I can say that it will all depend on the results of the work we are doing. There is also another important factor to be considered: the rate of population growth. Hence, a great deal will depend on the behavior of the population and the results of the effort for development that we are expending. It will not be easy, because the conditions are extremely difficult, in addition to our having a structural food shortage that poses serious problems for us. For this reason, we do not feel that we shall be in a position, over the medium term, to solve the emigration problem, although our goal is to do everything in our power to reduce the country's dependence on other nations. As we lessen that dependence, we shall create conditions for raising the number of permanent jobs. This has not happened up until the present. The unemployment

rate is high; we have the food problem; we are lacking in industrial experience. We are constructing this now; so we cannot claim that, 10 years hence, there will be no need for the Cape Verdian to emigrate. What is certain right now is that we are not going to encourage emigration.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: A possible return, such as the one occurring in certain European countries, would be fatal to the country at present....

Pedro Pires: There has been a return, but in rather small numbers; obviously, a return en masse would cause some problems. It is all a matter of the national economy, and the degree of development in a country which does not yet have the capacity to assimilate or absorb the entry of a large number of persons needing employment. Meanwhile, we are creating the conditions, we are preparing a second development plan especially geared toward the productive sector. It is possible that then we may have more clearcut ideas, and that the sectors for investment of our emigrants' savings will have already been determined. It is, therefore, a matter of time, a question of development. We are working in that direction.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: When discussing the deficient areas of development, Prime Minister, you mentioned agriculture, tourism, civil construction and construction materials, but you never mentioned fishing. I would like to know what is going on with fishing, particularly in view of the fact that, insofar as we know, Cape Verde has rather abundant waters.

Pedro Pires: We cannot claim that our waters are very abundant. We are making studies, so as to determine through research what their capacity actually is.

This is one of the priority objectives of the State Secretariat of Fisheries. So this does not mean that we have not paid heed to fishing. About 2 years ago, we even changed the government's structure, creating a State Secretariat for Fisheries. It was our idea to create an instrument capable of guaranteeing them and promoting the sector's development. The fact is that, in that area as well, very little has been done. There was no experience; in addition to the fact that the state could not do everything either. There must be businessmen, and there must be development in the occupational fishing subsector itself. Starting now, the State Secretariat of Fisheries has been working and intensifying the information on the sector; and hence it will soon be in a position to propose a policy for the sector, a policy to guarantee the sector's development. We attach great importance to that sector of our economy, and we think that it has a major role to play.

It is important to note that we are not opting for the creation of large enterprises with foreign participation, despite the proposals that have been made to us. We preferred to wait, to heighten the understanding of the sector, so as later to start its development. It was more a question of caution, of concern and of good judgment in devising a policy than a lack of interest. It was, in fact, good judgment: to know the sector better; in short, to have all the information, so as later to determine a policy. If we had begun to develop fishing without the capacity for it, it would be a development ensured

by someone else, and not a development of our own. Now in this area, we want to have a development that is actually our own. I admit that we have acted slowly, that we could have accomplished more and better; that is possible. Despite everything, I don't think that this marking time was bad. From now on, we shall be in a better position to progress more rapidly.

I repeat, we attach a great deal of importance to the sector, and we also have great hopes for it. In the fishing area, we intend to develop a native capacity that will later be able to meet our needs.

Communications Are an Extremely Important Element

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Mr Prime Minister, you mentioned earlier the geographical situation as a serious factor imposing conditions on Cape Verdian society. Hence, communications in general and the news media in particular constitute an extremely important vehicle for the development itself. What has the government actually done in that area?

Pedro Pires: I think that we have also progressed considerably in that area. In the field of telecommunications, let's say, our country has a normal connection with other countries. We have a project under way that will make it possible to have a considerable telephone network, both inside each island and in the link between the different islands. It is an extremely important factor.

In the realm of air connections, we lack only a daily connection with one island: Ilha Brava. The others are all connected, and the Brava runway is already under construction. We are improving the Boavista, Fogo and Maio runways, and we have already improved the Sao Nicolau runway. We have built a new one on Ilha de Santo Antao; we have improved the one on Praia greatly; and we intend to improve the one on Sao Vicente. The Praia runway now has lighting, which facilitates the connection with Sal and with other countries. Our aviation company is also operating normally.

With regard to the ocean connections, we have a fleet which ensures the country's connections with other nations and the inter-island connections. In the area of ocean transportation, I don't think the situation is bad either; we might even say that the communications between the islands are being carried out in a rather satisfactory manner. We don't mean by this that the connections are good, because we are still lacking some elements, namely, the materialization of the project to purchase a ferryboat, which will make the regular connection between all the islands. With respect to ports, we also have a program. At the present time, the port of Praia is under reconstruction; the port of Palmeiras is under construction; and we have a program on Ilha do Sal for the port of Sao Nicolau. Later we shall attend to the one of Boavista, the development of which is in the study phase.

The most complicated case is the port of Fogo, which was destroyed by the sea. Both in connection with this one and the port of Brava, we are preparing the

respective plans. Therefore, it may be claimed that the matter of the port infrastructures has already been settled. The solution just depends on time. A considerable amount has been accomplished in the transportation area, but we still have problems. Despite everything, with the program that we have, we shall have many of the structural problems solved within a few years.

Now, it is all a matter of effectiveness. We already have the necessary investments for solving the most pressing problems.

In connection with land transportation, the situation is considerably more complicated; although, from our point of view, the problem there is primarily one of organization. The state's intervention there will not make itself felt; in other words, the state's intervention in that area will be minimal. The problem entails organization, orientation and discussion with the business owners in the sector.

All the Years Have Been Years of News Media

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And what about the news media?

Pedro Pires: The news media are very important to us, owing to their extremely varied functions: the function of reporting, of giving news, but also the function of training; in addition to which, of course, is their significant cultural function.

Hence, this is also a problem that we have already resolved. We have already converted the weekly publication into a semiweekly publication (your presence here is extremely important, because it is a major element in the implementation of that policy), which will facilitate the role of the written press. The minimum has been guaranteed. Now it is a matter of improving the quality, improving the material conditions, and also improving the technicians, the professionals participating in that sector.

As for radio, the idea is to create a national radio. There is also a program in this area already; we have the legislation ready, and we have an institution that will be responsible for this. The problem is one of putting the technical resources into operation. We have a serious problem in connection with the personnel; but at present there are many people who are interested. Since it is a new sector, people view it with a certain amount of mistrust, in connection with the future of a career. We think that people are now viewing the sector's development in a better way. So, there are already what we might term the psychological conditions for its development.

In the television sector, we have an experimental television that is rather small, without much ambition. In spite of everything, it could also play a rather important informational and cultural role. It is a matter of our knowing how to use it for our benefit. From what has been done thus far, we think that, despite its limitations, we can still improve its quality considerably.

There remains only the problem of the national news agency. We already know how that institution must operate, but at present I consider it preferable to start up what we already have, to improve the working conditions that already exist, to lend greater efficiency to the resources that we have available and to leave the opening of the agency for later; even though it is an extremely necessary and useful element. It is all a matter of priority. We must wait a few months, and develop what we have, so as to progress later.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: We have the impression that 1985 is the year of the news media in Cape Verde. One need only note the challenge represented by television, national radio, the move from the weekly to the semiweekly publication and the dream that will become Cabopress.

Pedro Pires: All the years have been years of the news media. This year is, but last year was also; because we have been creating the conditions that have made that progress possible. The problem is that was an effort that people failed to see, often having the impression that nothing is being done. It was not until later that they, in fact, started observing it.

We Have Made a Great Effort to Develop Agriculture

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Mr Prime Minister, among the many questions that we would like to ask there is one very important one regarding famine which, as we know, is afflicting a considerable portion of the world, especially the African continent. How does Cape Verde stand in relation to this problem?

Pedro Pires: We have not yet succeeded in eliminating the causes of famine, or the danger of famine. As I remarked earlier, we have a structural food shortage and our economy does not have sufficient resources with which to promote a development capable of allowing the elimination of that shortage. We need financial investments to heighten that development. Therefore, there is still the danger of famine; because its causes have not yet been completely surmounted. It is a problem of development and distribution.

But insofar as chronic famine, acute famine, is concerned, one does not find in Cape Verde the desperate situation currently being experienced in other countries. We have succeeded in resolving, I would not say 100 percent, but a considerable portion of the food problem. We have made an effort, a great effort, to develop agriculture. One can observe our quite well supplied market. For this purpose, we have had rather sizable international support, through bilateral and multilateral cooperation. We have available for this a large distribution network and, at the same time, a rather good storage capacity. We have a series of programs: of support for children from age zero to 6 years, support for children of school age and support for the vulnerable groups.

The problem of acute famine and the distribution situation have been more or less solved in Cape Verde; because we are familiar with our problems in the food area, we have enacted a policy that removes us from a situation of acute malnutrition, a situation of acute famine. Hence, we have managed to surmount

that situation, but, I repeat, we have not yet succeeded in eliminating the danger of famine completely because that depends on the country's economic development. We are working to achieve that, by developing agriculture and developing fishing, and obtaining the largest possible amount of food products within our country.

Obviously, the famine problem that is being experienced at present in several countries has its reasons. That tragedy will be overcome only by means of a correct policy for development of the agricultural sector, or the agricultural-livestock sector; but it also requires scheduled support from the international community. The countries are not equipped to solve that problem by themselves.

Speaking of causes, we have the natural ones, such as drought, the encroachment of the desert and the deterioration of the environment; but there is also the question of agrarian policy and the policy on development. Those countries have a subsistence economy, that economy which was destroyed by the introduction of imported crops, to the detriment of the local crops, or by the introduction of new eating habits, to the detriment of the native crops. People created new consumption patterns, new eating habits.

Hence, we should ask whether those eating habits are proper, and whether those consumption patterns are in keeping with the country's potential. There is a deepseated need for reflection, entailing a restructuring of mentality. It is a problem that does not confront the farmer or the peasant alone, but also, and primarily, the city-dweller and the cadre. The question relates not only to the policy for development, for agrarian development, but also to consumption habits, the model of consumption, food dependence, the price policy, the type of ownership, incentives for production, etc.

We are facing a great challenge, and to conquer that challenge the political leaders of those countries will have to find a better course of action, a course of action which certainly entails a great deal of determination, a great deal of confidence, a great deal of sacrifice and a great deal of work. And it also entails consciousness of an effort associated with investment in the country's future, with a policy of accumulation, a policy of austerity and making good use of the available resources.

Now that problem has been gaining political forums. It is, essentially, a question of a political system which is associated with the policy for development, with the consumption habits; while at the same time constituting an enormous challenge to the cadres, the "elite," the city-dwellers, and also the rural workers. It is a problem associated with the whole world, which must be resolved, from the standpoint of fostering widespread development, but favoring the elimination of food dependence. I repeat: the countries, by themselves, are not equipped to find the means for solving those problems, they need assistance, scheduled support, for years; because the situation is extremely difficult and quite deteriorated.

We Are Always Available to Contribute to Peace

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The question of peace is a key question in international policy. What role could Cape Verde play in this respect, considering its capacity for dialogue and its relations with the other countries?

Pedro Pires: Although we are available, we cannot have a great ambition. We want to be useful and to make a contribution; however, the problem of peace is an extremely complex problem. The problem of peace is not just a matter of the absence of war but, primarily, the elimination of the threat of war; something that is an extremely complex problem, considering the atmosphere that exists, one of confrontation, the policies of concentration and the hegemonic policies.

As for the focal points of tension and war, it is obvious that our capacity for intervention is quite meager, because it is limited to our continent alone, and no more than that. Peace is an extremely important issue; it is a major factor for development, and it is always worthwhile running some risk for the sake of making a contribution to its achievement, and to the search for it. For all these reasons, in short, to the extent of our size and our resources, we are always available to make a contribution, provided it is requested. Actually, the problem of peace, and the elimination of dangers of war, considering the means for destruction that exist today, is a current problem, which should be a concern for all people.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: What is the current status of the relations between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau?

Pedro Pires: Cape Verde's relations with Guinea-Bissau are normal, we might say.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Only normal?

Pedro Pires: Yes, I think that they are normal. They are no more than that. What is necessary is that they be normal, that the necessary communications be established and that others be gradually established in different areas, in areas of cooperation. Cape Verde is receptive to all cooperation, and I think that there is complete receptiveness on the part of Guinea as well. There is a voluntarist policy on both sides.

The Cooperation With Portugal Is Quite Extensive

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And how has the cooperation with Portugal progressed?

Pedro Pires: Cape Verde's cooperation with Portugal is quite extensive and is progressing in several directions: in the area of training, in the area of technical assistance, in the commercial area, in the economic area and in the cultural area. There is a widespread and diversified cooperation, not only on the state level, but also on the individual and business levels and that of other institutions. It is remarkably extensive. It has been carried out quite well, albeit with a few problems here and there. The only thing that cannot have problems is what is stagnant.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Could it be said that Portugal, considering its limitations on the economic level, has done everything possible to make those relations good, and to have that cooperation occur?

Pedro Pires: Yes, I think so. Portugal has done everything possible on behalf of the normal progress of its cooperation with Cape Verde.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: After all this, could it, in fact, be claimed that the people of Cape Verde are no longer the "victims of the east wind"?

Pedro Pires: That is a poet's image, and it is always a difficult stint to respond to poetic images. I think that "victim of the east wind" harbors within itself a certain amount of fatalism. And we are no longer fatalists.

The great lesson from these past 10 years, the confidence that we have now of our potential and our capacity, and in the future of our country, prompts us to say that, if the victim has anything to do with the fatalist, with the one doomed to the inevitabilities of nature, famine, drought, desert formation, erosion, etc., we have by now eliminated that concept. But, if the concept of the victim is the concept of the one who withstands, the one who withstands all kinds of bad weather, persisting in his effort to work, his effort as a guard and as a watchman, if it is the concept of the withstanding victim, then we are still the victim, unwilling to accept any defeat, we might say, and ready to withstand the drought and to withstand all kinds of bad weather. If the concept of the victim is, in fact, that of withstanding, then in that sense we are still the "victims of the east wind."

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CSO: 3442/306

GHANA

JAPANESE ASSISTANCE INCREASES

London TALKING DRUMS in English 13 May 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Poku Adaa]

[Text] The Japanese Ambassador to Ghana, Mr N. Nakano has ended a tour of duty in Ghana. Our correspondent Poku Adaa takes this opportunity to report on the degree of cooperation between Ghana and Japan.

Ghana and Japan have for many years maintained very cordial relations and several areas of cooperation have flourished between the two countries since the early sixties. Japanese assistance used to be channelled through the Japanese Overseas Cooperative Organisation (JOCV) which sent in teachers, auto mechanics, Judo instructors etc. However due to language barriers and concentration of Japanese diplomacy in Asia, the cooperation between Ghana and Japan appeared to be declining. In recent years however, Japanese assistance to Africa has blossomed and expanded and in particular, her technical and financial assistance to Ghana has leapt to high favourable levels.

Japan is synonymous with electronic wizardry and very ubiquitous in the home of most urban dwellers in the form of video, radio, television sets — the Sonys, the Hitachis, and so on. In the Ghanaian public eye and mind, it is the transfer of technological equipment and electronic gadgets that engages attention. Specifically, the rehabilitation work being earmarked for the post & Telecommunication Corporation and the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation. Apart from these two, several lines of credit have been opened for a number of public institutions, which have all benefited from Japanese diplomatic generosity. generosity.

The most notable Ghana-Japan contract of cooperation was signed last year under which a grant of \$26 million was offered to Ghana to be used in the building of a microwave telecommunication project in the country to be undertaken by the Nippon Electric Company of Japan. This project which will take 18-24 months to complete will hopefully enable instant transmission of radio and television signals to all parts of the country. It was at the signing of the contract on this tele project, the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund for Telecommunication Expansion Project, that the NEC Director, a Mr I. Takahara was reported to have said: "The Nippon Electric Company (NEC) is prepared in rain or shine to help Ghana in all her sophisticated economic programmes . . ." and how true that was, for a few days later, the same company chalked another contract for the supply and installation of new equipment for the GBC, designed to introduce colour television into the country. The contract worth over C70 million is part of a C210 million grant which the Japanese have offered and for which her major electronics companies are directly involved and benefitting.

As part of this huge grant, C65 million has been set aside for financing a material and child nutrition improvement programme. According to the Japanese ambassador M. Nakano, "Ghana's children need good nutrition to become strong and healthy leaders of the future and the grant is to provide Ghanaian mothers with canned fish to those who have never been near the sea in their lives". A beautiful cunning diplomatic way to open export markets for Japanese sardines in Ghana, no doubt.

In the field of health, the Noguchi Memorial Research Institute for Yellow Fever is the most remarkable testimony of Japanese assistance and their continuing concern about the functioning of the Research Centre was demonstrated with the grant of 80 million Yen for improving power supplies to the centre. In 1983, Ghana's Primary Health Care programme received a Japanese aid of 250 million Yen. In addition to these, the Japanese generosity came in response to Ghana appeal for food aid in 1984 when in April, \$350,000 was offered as a contribution to the National Emergency Food Programme and again \$800,000 were donated for the resettlement of deportees from Nigeria in March 1983.

Japanese economic assistance to Ghana are penetrating all spheres of the National Economic recovery programme. The rehabilitation of facilities at Ghanaian ports has attracted a Japanese grant of \$24 million repayable in 30 years at a 3.3% rate of interest. It makes all the sense for if the Nippon company is to ship all their hardware for the P&T Corp and GBC projects, then the ports at Tema and Takoradi must be overhauled for easy access.

In road construction and maintenance, the Japanese have offered considerably technical and financial assistance. A grant of 600 million Yen was taken in 1982 for the reconstruction of Nkawkaw-Kumasi roads. The grant of 200 million Yen in 1981 was used for purchase of Japanese trucks. Thus one can understand the large number of Mitsubishi vehicles involved with road maintenance work in the country, giving a clear evidence of the aggressive trade that Japan is pushing for her industries at home. In December 1983, another 500 million Yen was granted for the repair of the Accra-Aflao road.

For the past three years, the agricultural sector of Ghana's Economic recovery programme has received substantial packages of credits and loan from the Japanese government.

The Volta Regional Agricultural Development Programme (VORADEP) and its Upper Regional counterpart (URADEP) have been given nearly \$2 million dollars for the purchase of Japanese fertilizers and recently 200 million Yen was made available by the Japanese government for the purchase of fertilisers by the Food Production Corporation. In the area of fishing, the Department of Fisheries have received a 420 million Yen fishing vessel through a grant offered in 1983, and in several coastal areas in Ghana, cooperation fishing organisations are being offered technical and practical advice involving new methods in fishing.

Japanese outboard motors, spare parts and fishing gear have found ready markets here in Ghana and for them business have never been any better. In actual fact, trading activities between Ghana and Japan have been on the increase since the sharp decline of the late seventies.

For the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation, it was a momentous occasion when they received a 47 million tons worth of heavy duty trucks, tyres and tubes and spare parts from the Japanese government. That was a gift, of course but when you have learnt to use a gift satisfactorily, hopefully you will desire to buy more of same stuff in future. That says quite enough for Japanese trade planning and foresight.

One of the publicity stunts and advertising ever mounted by a Japanese company was that of the electronics company Fujitsu Ltd. The company organised a highly publicised seminar for a large number of engineers around the country at which a new Telecommunications switching system was unveiled and for which the Japanese "praised" the PNDC Economic recovery programme and assured the P&T corporation that the new switching system would be the panacea for all their problems!

Japan's assistance to Ghana continues because they have found a favourable atmosphere for the marketing of their goods. But above all, the popularity of Japan's industrial goods in Ghana accounts for the expansion of their trade and economic cooperation with Ghana.

LESOTHO

PRIME MINISTER DENIES DESTROYING OPPOSITION PARTIES

Maseru THE COMET in English 27 Apr 85 p 6

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan says claims by the opposition parties that he has destroyed the opposition are completely unfounded.

Addressing a pitso at Ribaneng in the 'Masemousu constituency in Mafeteng last Saturday, the Prime Minister said the Basotho themselves have rejected the opposition parties because of their bad political record which has been characterised by murders, theft robberies and acts of subversion against the state.

Dr. Jonathan said the Marematlou Freedom Party wanted to rob the people of their power in spite of the proven fact that power lies with people. He added that the reason that there are not many monarchies left in the world today is because some people did not respect the power of the people as Marematlou were doing.

The Prime Minister said the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) was destroyed because it wanted to deceive both the people and God. He said it is imperative that those who occupy positions of responsibility should respect the people because they owe those positions to the people.

LESOTHO

COUNTRY NEEDS 23 MILLION DOLLARS AGAINST DROUGHT

Maseru THE COMET in English 27 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

LESOTHO has asked for M23 million dollars drought assistance from the world community.

The request was made by the Minister of Planning, Employment and Economic Affairs, Mr. Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana at a three-day Drought Relief meeting in Lusaka, Zambia last week.

Mr. Sekhonyana said 4 million dollars of the requested money would be used towards achieving self-sufficiency in food production.

The drought stricken countries represented at the meeting were Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Zambia.

The United Nations Under Secretary General, Mr. Abdul Rahim Farah said at the end of the meeting that these countries had asked for a total of more than 180 million dollars to meet their difficulties.

He said even Zambia which has had good rains recently after a prolonged drought needs food aid because crops would not

be harvested until July.

The Botswana delegation said plans to improve water, education and health services in their mainly desert country had been set aside and re-allocated to deal with the drought.

Mr. Farah said that Angola which produced oil, diamonds and coffee is potentially one of the richest countries in Africa. He said agriculture and industry have been devastated by the bush war against UNITA rebels which forced over 500,000 people to leave their homes.

The meeting was the latest in a series of meetings to determine the needs of individual countries following an international conference in Geneva, Switzerland last month which called for 1.7 billion dollars in aid to help fight drought affecting more than 20 countries in Africa and boost food production.

MOZAMBIQUE

NIASSA GOVERNMENT RESTRICTS DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 May 85 p 2.

[Text] The Fifth Special Session of the Provincial Council, executive body of the Niassa province government, decided at its 27 April meeting to prohibit reexport to other provinces of all public supplies that constitute the province's quota.

According to our correspondent in Lichinga, after thoroughly analyzing the situation of public supplies in the province, with particular impact on the city of Lichinga, it was found that among existing major problems were reexport of some goods that constitute Niassa's quota and the lack of strict control in distributing goods received.

In this context, the council decided to create a supply commission consisting of the secretary of the Provincial Party Committee for Economics, the provincial director of domestic commerce and the president of the Executive Council of the city of Lichinga, among other party and government officials.

Meanwhile, by decision of the Niassa Provincial Council, the Mira-Lago boarding-house of Flora Tumbo in Lichinga was closed recently. This measure was announced to the workers of the hostelry at a general meeting by the provincial security director, whose agency called the meeting.

The decision to close the establishment was taken because its owner was involved in illegal reexport of large quantities of tea, intended for the people of Niassa, to the city of Maputo.

Our correspondent cites a local source as having said that there are strong suspicions that the tea being reexported, in five crates found in the facilities of the Lichinga airport, was destined for the black market in Maputo, given the shortage of this product in recent days in the nation's capital.

Meanwhile, this case has been turned over to the proper authorities for more detailed investigation.

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MOZAMBIQUE

CAIA DIRECTOR REVEALS CAUSES OF LOW PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 May 85 p 2

[Report on interview with Arnaldo Ribeiro, director of the Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex [CAIA] of Tete Province: "Delays in Planting Reduce Production"; exact time and place of interview and name of interviewer not given]

[Text] The Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex was unable to farm all the areas that had been planned for the 1984-85 crop year. Several technical factors were influential in preventing the production goals from being reached. One of the consequences of insufficient planting is loss of 8,000 contos of seed potatoes. In an interview given our staff, the director of the Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex (CAIA), Arnaldo Ribeiro, mentioned the major causes for low production in that agricultural complex, which is the granary of Tete Province.

The district of Angonia not only includes production of the state sector, but also of the family, cooperative and private sectors. These sectors have been supported directly by the CAIA.

In the state sector, which includes the CAIA firm, prospects are poor, as the area cultivated in the 1984-85 crop year is much less than in previous years.

This firm produced 16,000 tons of corn 3 years ago. This year, the amount that has been planted will not yield an output anywhere near that figure.

Due to several difficulties faced by the CAIA firm during the 1984-85 crop year, an area of only 1,300 hectares was planted to corn. This planted area was not properly controlled; if it had been, the company would have obtained high yields.

The small area planted to corn was due to the fuel problem, besides the fact that the technical means used were old.

Due to difficult transportation conditions via either highway or railway with Beira and Nacala, fuel supplies were much less than what the company needed.

The director of the Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex asserted that the little fuel that the company received did not arrive until the second half of November, later than required by the technical agricultural plan.

The schedule for corn in the Angonia district requires that planting begin on 1 November, which would have implied that plowing should have begun in June and July, to be followed by harrowing, which was not possible in the 1984-85 crop year.

As an alternative to overcome the fuel problem, Arnaldo Ribeiro said that there are areas where there was only one plowing, followed immediately by planting, and there are areas where only harrowing was done, followed immediately by planting, to say nothing of the areas where planting was done without even clearing the land.

Arnaldo Ribeiro did not fail to mention the problems of minor impact that were influential in preventing cultivation of 5,000 hectares, as the company intended, such as lack of spare parts for tractors and a labor shortage, among others.

At the time, the company had only 700 workers in the field, compared with the 2,000 workers needed to assure adequate production.

The excessive rain occurring this year in the Angonia district also affected production at the agro-industrial complex. There were weeks when neither tractors nor personnel could enter the fields due to the heavy rain.

Potato Production

In the case of the potato crop, production factors, technical means and rain were of equal influence. As told by Director Arnaldo Ribeiro, there was a problem of planting: as there was no fuel during June, there was no planting during July.

So the seed potatoes that had been harvested in March 1984 remained in the warehouses for a period of 7 to 8 months, eventually being spoiled. The loss of seed potatoes last year amounted to about 8,000 contos.

A careful selection was made among the spoiled potatoes and enough seed potatoes were found to plant 75 hectares of potatoes in the early season, which is negligible for the company. During the rainy season this unit planted 300 hectares of potatoes.

The seed used in the 75 hectares will not assure good prospects for harvesting. Its early germination was very weak.

The situation for corn and potato production in the early season is very dismal. Production is really very poor and will result in food shortages, especially in the city of Tete and areas affected by the drought.

Alternative Program

In view of its failure to comply with the overall production plan for the 1984-85 crop year, CAIA is trying to assure output of some crops by the end of the crop year.

For this purpose, a production program has been prepared for planting 325 hectares of Rhine potatoes, 250 hectares of sweet potatoes, 200 hectares of wheat and 200

hectares of wax beans and for increasing the area devoted to peach trees and plum trees by 25 hectares, in addition to garlic and onions.

Fuel supplies are indispensable for the success of the emergency program. Immediate shipment of production inputs that are now in Beira is one aspect that should be given particular attention, said Arnaldo Ribeiro.

It should be mentioned that the CAIA workers are carrying out this plan very enthusiastically; at present they are engaged in planting beans and preparing vegetable plots.

The Angonia Agro-Industrial Complex emergency program was recently approved at a meeting of the Provincial Government.

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MOZAMBIQUE

DOMESTIC TRADE EMPLOYEES ARRESTED IN RICE ISSUE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 May 85 p 8

[Text] Upon conclusion of the preparatory brief for the respective criminal case, three employees of the Domestic Trade Ministry and the Port of Maputo were arrested because they were found to be criminally responsible for the deterioration of rice last February in the port of Maputo, this newspaper learned yesterday from the Criminal Investigation Police. One is a high-level employee of the Domestic Trade Ministry and the other two work at the port, where one is a section chief and the other is a cargo checker. After being arrested they were turned over to the People's Court of the city, along with the documents concerning the case, to be tried.

The rice that spoiled in the port of Maputo had been part of a substantial shipment that arrived in our country in December of last year; a portion of it remained in the port of Maputo until affected by the heavy rains that occurred last February.

Shortly after the arrival of this shipment, the rice that was for the city of Maputo was immediately unloaded and distributed for local consumption; the portion that was for the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane had to wait for transportation.

When the deterioration of a substantial part of this cereal became known, it was possible to reclaim 882 sacks after careful preparation in a food-processing plant in the nation's capital.

An explanation given at that time by the Port Authority alleged that when the rice was affected by the rain it was already under the responsibility of the Consumer Goods Importing Company (IMBEC), remaining in the port stored in railway cars. It is presumed that this storage was not well done, and as a result the rainwater got inside the railway cars.

As soon as police officials became aware of the occurrence, they initiated appropriate investigations among all parties involved in the matter, which have now culminated in the arrest of the three employees mentioned.

Results of Investigation

During the investigations made into this matter by the Criminal Investigation Police, "the criminal responsibility" of the three persons "in the deterioration

of 1,003.95 kilograms of a total of 14,830 kilograms of rice was ascertained," according to PIC [Criminal Investigation Police] charges.

This deterioration took place during the period between December 1984 and February 1985, when the rice remained in the port stored in railway cars.

The causes of this deterioration, according to the outcome of the police investigation, were determined to be poor storage and maintenance of the merchandise, as well as the fact that it was not shipped.

According to the facts brought out in the preparatory brief, moreover, the losses resulting from this occurrence are considerable.

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MOZAMBIQUE

CIFEL PLANS TO REDUCE IMPORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 May 85 p 3

[Text] Coordination of efforts to overcome the emergency situation resulting from natural calamities and problems caused by armed banditry is important so that in a later phase the stage of recovery can begin and solid foundations can be laid for the development of Mozambican industry.

Among the efforts the nation is making to rehabilitate our industry, an important one is the work of the Industrial Foundry and Rolling Mill Company (CIFEL), which, in producing iron and steel, is expected to give a real boost to the nation's future steelmaking performance.

CIFEL's managing director, Octavio Muthemba, told NOTICIAS recently that the company is constantly striving to reduce imports of materials and is now collaborating with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to better assure the development of the industry.

In 1982 CIFEL produced its first steel ingots after a period of experiment and introduction of improved techniques, an activity that had the collaboration of the UNIDO. This operation produced ingots weighing about 120 kg and about 1.2 meters in length.

Last year CIFEL bought some equipment for steel casting, including a traveling crane with a 10-ton capacity.

Octavio Muthemba said his company and UNIDO have a project to improve rolling-mill output, including technical assistance to the company, so that ingot output--where Romania is also cooperating--can be increased to about 50,000 tons annually.

It is stressed that in the casting process using scrap iron and cast iron as essential raw materials an electric furnace is used that the company has had for some time. Among the essential components of this process are the ingot molds, which were built by the workers with the assistance of technicians hired by the UNIDO.

CIFEL believes that conducting occupational training programs is of particular importance so that the workers may in fact stay abreast of the development of the Mozambican iron and steel industry.

For example, more than 15 CIFEL workers, among other employees, will be trained abroad in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in rolling-mill operations.

Moreover, two of the company's engineers are taking welding courses in India and another is studying maintenance in Egypt.

It is expected that two other workers with courses in chemical engineering will go to Brazil for a training course in foundry operations.

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MOZAMBIQUE

AGRO-ALFA ENTERPRISE TO INCREASE OUTPUT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 May 85 p 3

[Text] The Mozambican agricultural-implement company, Agro-Alfa, headquartered in Maputo, intends to produce 12,000 machines this year of different types for the agricultural sector, such as animal-traction plows and wheels, manual grinders, trucks and mechanical-traction plows and ditchdiggers. This production plan represents approximately a threefold increase in comparison with the previous year, when the company produced 5,000 machines. Starting in 1987, Agro-Alfa hopes to have annual production of 24,000 machines of 16 different types. The efforts for increasing production are part of the program of industrial rehabilitation and Agro-Alfa is being helped by a Swedish company of the same industry.

Agro-Alfa resulted from the 1978 merger of five companies in the same industry, all based in Maputo, namely MENDOL, FORPOR, ETNA, JAMEL and Justino Fernandes. It now has three plants devoted to production and assembly of components.

Its importance in the nation's economy results from its close complementarity with the effort of agricultural producers, as it makes a variety of agricultural machines and implements, namely animal-traction plows and wheels, harrows, manual grinders, trucks and mechanical-traction plows and ditchdiggers. Agro-Alfa also intends to produce other supplies for the sector.

Jose Goncalves, the company's managing director, feels that the company's gradual development since 1978 has been important to the programs our country has been developing recently in the field of industrial rehabilitation; just as important is the fact that the company is exclusively devoted to production of agricultural implements intended to help the peasants in the struggle to improve production.

It is to be stressed that the industrial rehabilitation programs include activities to implement small projects to aid agriculture such as a small factory in Beira for making hoes as well as installation of a foundry in Maputo to specialize in production of agricultural hand tools. The latter is another project associated with Agro-Alfa.

Production of farm implements at Agro-Alfa is to be aided by the Swedish firm AB Overums Bruk on the basis of an agreement signed between Mozambique and SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority).

The contract signed with the Swedish company in 1984 has a 5-year duration and covers technology transfer, technical assistance, investment in equipment and occupational training. Raw materials for production of agricultural implements are practically assured for these 5 years.

Moreover, there will be large investments in construction for the three Agro-Alfa plants starting this year. The total amount for the project of cooperation between Agro-Alfa and AB Overums Bruk is 500,000 contos.

In the field of occupational training, Agro-Alfa workers in the areas of tool shop and foundry will serve an internship in the Swedish agricultural-implement company. Moreover, occupational training will be provided in Mozambique within the framework of this program.

At present most of the Agro-Alfa output is being channeled to the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Tete, Nampula, Zambezia and Niassa.

Despite the substantial improvements made in production of agricultural implements since the company was established, some serious organizational problems remain that must be solved.

This was one of the questions raised by [Industry and Power] Minister Antonio Branco, at the official opening of the Week of Industry at Agro-Alfa. For example, the company was given the task of immediately defining all positions and responsibilities within its organization structure, including management, the party cell, trade unions and others, so that all may know their responsibilities.

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MOZAMBIQUE

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR OUTLINES PRIORITIES, DIFFICULTIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 May 85 p 3

[Text] There was a mass exodus of managers and technicians from foreign companies immediately after independence. To avoid their closing down completely and to combat sabotage, the state felt obligated to intervene in these companies. With neither experience nor proper training, Mozambicans found themselves responsible at all levels for operation of these firms. During this phase of a desperate attempt by the agents of colonialism to destabilize our business firms, the Mobilizing Groups [GD] played a fundamental role in organizing the workers and in neutralizing the maneuvers of the enemy.

As a result of these factors, there was a decline in the levels of industrial production during the first years of independence.

However, gradual reorganization of production and distribution through the participation of the workers and the state in the major economic units led to the emergence in 1978 and 1979 of the first signs of industrial growth. This trend continued and even accelerated throughout 1980 and 1981. Thus, by the latter year industrial production was 13.7 percent greater than in 1977.

Meanwhile, new production capacity was entering into operation, the more prominent being:

- Production line for making noodles in Maputo;
- Corn milling in Maputo;
- Manufacture of synthetic fabrics in Marracuene;
- Manufacture of cotton fabrics in Nampula;
- Manufacture of blankets in Pemba;
- Manufacture of tires in Maputo;
- A naval repair yard in Maputo;
- Assembly line for buses in Beira.

Moreover, other large industrial ventures are now underway, such as Mocuba textile, and there are activities underway to carry out small projects such as construction of a small factory for making hoes in Beira, a vegetable-oil plant in Niassa and installation of a forge in Maputo to produce various manual work tools.

But several problems still persist in industry, including:

- Deficient management;

- Delayed or even nonexistent bookkeeping in many firms;
- Vague and unclear charters and bylaws of some firms;
- Deterioration of quality of product;
- Low productivity in some firms;
- Deficiencies in concept and planning of investments;
- Deterioration of installed equipment due to poor maintenance or lack of replacement parts;
- As our industry is dependent to a great extent on imported raw materials, it is highly sensitive to any change in the nation's importing capacity.

Thus, the combination of factors that led to the current economic crisis, above and beyond their direct impact on production units, hit industry especially hard through deterioration of the nation's importing capacity.

The factors mentioned above and the aggressions against our country, the natural calamities as well as the grave consequences of the international economic crisis for our country caused a decline in industrial production in recent years, reducing the flow of imported raw materials, agricultural raw materials and domestic minerals for industry and for export, due to increased costs of materials and equipment.

Despite all these setbacks there are accomplishments that assume special importance precisely because they demonstrate our capability in facing the problems that confront us. We give below some of the many examples of accomplishments in various industrial units that show this capacity well.

Priorities and Prospects

At this moment the central concern is utilization of all external means for rehabilitating existing productive units.

It will thus be possible to assure supplies (raw materials, spare parts and some replacement equipment) so that we can, in the first place, make use of the capacity already installed in the country, in the state sector, the cooperative sector and the private sector.

Thus, in some branches of industry programs of this type already exist, such as:

- In the textile sector, programs are being implemented in the three major factories, with the assistance of various international institutions, notably the Caisse Centrale of France, the World Bank and the Peoples Republic of China;
- In the metalworking sector, for producing agricultural implements, there is a program being implemented with the help of the SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority].

Through these programs of industrial rehabilitation, it will be possible to concentrate efforts on addressing the following priorities:

- The needs of agricultural marketing, due to the role it plays in combating hunger and increasing exports.

- The essential needs for supplying the population and for exports.
- At the present time we are engaged in an unremitting struggle against armed banditry; this results in the priority to increase production for supporting security and defense forces (uniforms, footwear).
- Development of our industry should be based upon utilization of our agricultural, mineral, fishery and energy resources.
- Moreover, there has been no change in the structure of industry we inherited from colonialism. Alteration of this structure requires creation of basic industry, which is a long process. Several possible projects in this area are now being studied, particularly with a view to utilization of natural gas and iron ore.
- Foreign capital and external financing are needed for all these priorities and prospects.

Not only do we need foreign means of payment, but we must also develop our managerial and organizational capabilities in the productive sector, and introduce new technologies.

In this process, various forms of association with foreign capital are possible.

- Due to the need it had to assure business operations, the state still has responsibility for production units where its direct intervention is not justified. The state must concentrate on strategic companies and mobilize cooperative and private initiative to take their place in the various industrial sectors.
- Moreover, to develop industrial production, it is important that business firms really be a building-block of the economy, that is, that they be operative, dynamic and profitable, and with a degree of autonomy that corresponds to their responsibilities.

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MOZAMBIQUE

RADIO PLANT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 May 85 p 3

[Article by Abdul Carimo]

[Text] ELECTROMOC (State Electronic and Electrical Manufacturing Enterprise) is trying to reach proper utilization of its installed capacity to produce 360,000 "Xirico" radio sets annually by working three shifts, as it is now using only one. From this year through 1989 it will have a program in cooperation with a firm of the German Democratic Republic [GDR]. Moreover, Mozambique and the GDR are studying the possibility of producing electrical transformers in this country in order to overcome the serious shortage of electrical batteries. Until now, 500,000 "Xirico" radios have been produced in Mozambique.

With about 180 workers, of which 81 are women, the Electronic Appliance Factory, which is part of ELECTROMOC, was established in 1980 and produces 620 radio sets daily. Its output is regularly sold in this country by ZUID, which receives 95 percent of the sets produced, by UNIVENDAS, which supplies the Tete market and also by the Bras & Costa firm, which supplies the Niassa market.

The managing director of ELECTROMOC, Valeriano Pedro, told NOTICIAS that the raw material used in making and assembling Xirico radios is guaranteed by the GDR, which has been cooperating with our country in this industry since 1980. By the end of this year the Electronic Appliance Factory hopes to produce 170,000 radios. The established plan is for 180,000, but the plant has had some work stoppages due to the energy problem.

"We have two important sections in this factory. One, pre-assembly, is devoted exclusively to working with the electronic component and the mechanical part. The other is devoted to final assembly and technical tests," one of the company's managers told us.

Stronger Cooperation with GDR

As the company's managing director said, in the 1985-89 period ELECTROMOC will continue its cooperation with the German Democratic Republic in order to better utilize installed capacity of 360,000 radio sets a year, working three shifts.

The latest population census indicated that there are 3 million families in Mozambique, only 1/2 million of which have radios.

In fact, production of the "Xirico" model, begun in 1980, besides increasing output threefold, represents a technological advance, as the main objective derived from the need to provide greater information coverage to all the population, most of whom live in the countryside and do not know how to read.

Electrical Transformers: Another Advance?

Mozambique and the German Democratic Republic are studying the possibility of producing electrical transformers in our country to overcome the serious shortage of batteries for radios and other electronic equipment.

This program, according to comments by the company's management, will permit the public--those that live in the city--to in fact have radio sets, without interruption due to lack of batteries.

No Radios in Market

For anyone living in the nation's capital (but not only them) the lack of radios continues to be a harsh reality. In effect, all the output of radios, as mentioned above, is mostly channeled to ZUID and a few other distributing firms.

A meeting led by Julio Carrilho, minister of construction and water, held with the workers of the Electronic Appliance Factory and of the FADEL kerosene-lamp plant, helped to clarify the matter.

One worker insisted it would be necessary to distribute radios to the population without intermediaries. Now the distributors have been picking up the sets at the factory gate and then circulating in the market. But the radio market they serve extends to some neighboring countries.

Radios: Technological Advance

The production of radios and receivers in Mozambique can be divided into three distinct periods. The first 5-year period, from 1973 through 1977, saw 8 private factories producing 174,000 sets, which is 35,000 per year and 4,400 per factory annually.

The second period refers to 1978-79, with 3 private companies and the FAE (Electronic Appliance Factory) producing a total of 66,000 sets, the equivalent of 33,000 annually. About 50 percent of the output was from FAE.

The third period is that running from 1980 through 1984, with production of the "Xirico" radio set by the FAE, totaling 500,000 radios, which corresponds to 100,000 sets annually. This rate of production is equivalent to a tripling of annual production in comparison with the previous periods.

MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO PROVINCE ESTABLISHES CONTACTS WITH TANZANIAN CITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 May 85 p 2

[Text] This month, representatives from the districts of Mueda, Palma and Mocimboa da Praia, in Cabo Delgado, will visit the Tanzanian city of M'Tuara for meetings with local authorities on issues relating to the border exchange between these two regions. At the meeting, there will be a discussion of topics associated with commercial exchanges, combating speculation and border violation problems. The Mozambican delegation will be headed by the Mueda administrator, Jose Sambone.

Two months ago, the representatives of these three districts of Cabo Delgado Province held a meeting aimed at finding more suitable mechanisms for solving a series of problems occurring in the two regions, which are located on the shores of the Rovuma River. Similar meetings took place in certain districts of Tanzania.

The commission to ensure border exchange between these two neighboring regions (Cabo Delgado and M'Tuara) was formed in 1983, with the task of ensuring better understanding in the relations between the two border provinces. At the time of its creation, the commission devised a series of recommendations which, however, were not properly implemented.

Moreover, the administrator from Mocimboa da Praia, Robat Caisse, explained that there are Tanzanian citizens producing, fishing and hunting on Mozambican territory. However, he added that some of them are stealing native goods and promoting the black market in our country. "There are also Mozambicans who are violating the border space, going to Tanzania to purchase or sell products illegally."

Robat Caisse also remarked that there are individuals from the districts of Palma and Mocimboa da Praia who are using the ocean route to engage in clandestine trade in Tanzania.

He commented: "It is difficult to arrest these individuals, because they use small boats, and the maritime and police authorities assume that they intend to go fishing."

The administrator from Mocimboa da Praia recounts that the latest serious incident took place in Palma, when two persons were killed as a result of

confrontations which occurred on the coast, at a site where a boat was trespassing on the sea, and was discovered.

He noted: "When these trespassers were discovered, they tried to divert their course to the open sea, and the police, with weapons, fatally hit the two crew members."

Robat Caisse also explained that, in April, a truck coming from Nampula which was carrying 16 tires, 16 inner tubes and an additional 16 bags of flour was apprehended. What happened was that, a short time later, the products were diverted to Tanzania. The problem is being investigated in Pemba, in order to find those implicated.

2909

CSO: 3442/304

MOZAMBIQUE

IRAN TO DONATE FOOD, MEDICINE, VEHICLES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 May 85 p 8

[Text] A donation from the Islamic Republic of Iran is to arrive in Maputo next week. Fruit of a collection taken up by the Red Cross of Iran, the donation, according to Ahmad Naghmell, charge d'affaires of the Iranian embassy in Maputo, consists of food products and three vehicles, one of which is earmarked for Experimental Television.

The donation, to be unloaded in the ports of Maputo and Nacala, consists of 4,500 tons of wheat, 4,050 tons of rice, 4,000 kilograms of farinha, 60 tons of canned fruit and fish, 90 tons of cereals, 60 tons of powdered milk and 12 tons of biscuits.

The gift from the Iranian people, solicited by the Red Cross, to be delivered by the Iranian embassy, also includes 30 tons of soap, 10 tons of sugar, 4 tons of cooking oil, 30 tons of medicines, 1 bus, 1 truck and 1 minibus, the latter already earmarked for Experimental Television, according to the Iranian diplomat.

The vehicles are manufactured in Iran.

This donation is to be given to the most needy persons, by authorities of our country, who are to choose and define the priorities, "although we can also help in the distribution," in the words of the Iranian charge d'affaires.

The diplomat said later that the Iranian people are at war and that if it were not for that Iran could give more assistance to Mozambique. He expressed hope that in the future "we will have closer ties with Mozambique, in the economic, cultural and political fields."

During the press conference held in the Iranian embassy, that country's charge d'affaires, Ahmad Naghmell, spoke of the current situation of the Iran-Iraq war, asserting that what has been done so far shows clearly that Iran "wishes to be as humane as possible, although this country's enemies are determined to pursue the war."

Asserting that in this stage of the war all international laws have been forgotten, the diplomat added that "we are against war, but we are forced to participate in it and pursue it. But no matter how much Iran is forced to make war, it will never make war like its enemies are doing."

Speaking of the role of international institutions in this war, he said that they do not always understand the truth about the Gulf War, interpreting issues poorly.

He gave an example, which he considered illuminating, that when Iraq launched 150 missiles against Iran these institutions said nothing. But nine missiles launched against Iraq by Iran were enough for the international committees to vehemently condemn Iran.

"In this war, there are two important aspects to keep in mind: who started the war and who respects international law," declared the charge d'affaires of the Iranian embassy in Mozambique.

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CSO: 3442/302

MOZAMBIQUE

GAZA PROVINCE SHOWS ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAST YEAR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 May 85 p 8

[Text] Substantial economic growth was registered in the province of Gaza during the past year, in comparison with the 1982-83 period, it was found by the first augmented session of the Provincial Government, held recently in the city of Xai-Xai, under the direction of Governor Aurelio Manave.

The meeting took account of activities carried out during the past year and discussed political, economic and social questions, as well as evaluating the draft of the Central State Plan for the current year. Among those involved in the work were provincial directors, district administrators and persons invited from various social and economic sectors of the province.

Development of the decentralization and reorganization process in the agricultural sector has introduced improvements in the management of the major companies, a fact reflected in the increased yields per hectare of several crops.

Despite these increases, however, only rice, peanuts and some vegetable crops have reached their goals.

This situation is due to several factors, including deficient organization and poor management of certain companies, poor maintenance of the drainage and irrigation infrastructure, late arrival of imported seeds, lack of fuel and spare parts and the influence of climatic factors.

Seeking Local Solutions

In view of the many adversities hindering realization of plans and taking into account the struggle against hunger, in 1984 the Provincial Government applied much of its effort in seeking alternative local solutions for its problems. In fact, the state sector created and promoted a movement to help family producers.

The result of this movement was to distribute land, furnish seeds and provide factors of production to this sector, including yokes of oxen. This assistance was also extended to private producers, who received tractors as well as oxen and land. Their activities are coordinated by an Association of Private Farmers as a way of facilitating the channeling of state support to this sector and controlling its production.

Other Projects

Meanwhile, several agricultural projects intended to solve immediate problems were carried out during the past year. They included, among others, small projects for irrigation, drainage, support for rural development, and repair of infrastructure. Most of the projects are still in operation.

The Marrambajane and Chalucwane projects, which were begun early this year, are examples of such activity. The first, located in the Chilembene valley, has an irrigation capacity of 1,500 hectares and is intended for the family-farm sector.

This project emerged as a result of the local people's initiative, who dug about 200 meters of channel by hand. The state, in turn, provided machinery for widening the channels and irrigation ditches. At each end of the main canal two large motorized pumps were set up to pump the water from the river to the farmland.

The Chalucwane project, which is located in one of the most fertile areas of the Chokwe district and will be another means of solving the food problem, irrigates, in a first phase, 350 hectares.

The first augmented session of the Gaza Government also devoted particular attention to the problem of shipping and marketing farm products, bearing in mind the use of surplus for supplying industries, seed reserves and better supplies of basic foodstuffs.

In this context, it was decided that the district Executive Councils would furnish data monthly to the provincial government about agricultural products marketed, through AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company], in order to permit rational distribution of the output by all districts.

The provincial government is also to define the percentage of products for consumption and for seeds in each district, bearing in mind the needs of each. It was also agreed that each district will be able to use up to 50 percent of the goods marketed. The rest is to be kept in a district warehouse and can be used only upon authorization by the provincial government.

In this way it is hoped to avoid, for example, a situation in which large quantities of goods are accumulated in a particular zone of the province, while other zones are in need of the very same goods. It will also be possible, through this method, to minimize the problem of lack of local seed production, as each district will have to hold back part of its production for this purpose.

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MOZAMBIQUE

NORWEGIAN COOPERATION SECRETARY DISCUSSES PROJECTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 May 85 p 8

[Report on interview with Odd Saeter, Norway's state secretary for cooperation, in Maputo on 4 May, by Noe Dimonde: "We Seek Flexible Forms of Cooperation"]

[Text] The Norwegian Government is committed to a partnership with the Mozambican Government in searching for "flexible forms of increasing cooperation and assistance to Mozambique at this difficult time," caused by the actions of armed bandits in our country, Odd Saeter, Norway's state secretary for cooperation, declared in Maputo Saturday during an interview granted to NOTICIAS.

The Norwegian official, who was speaking moments after having initiated discussions with Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano, characterized his country's cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] as "an act of solidarity with Mozambique.

"It is our political and moral duty," he emphasized, asserting that it is a matter of great importance for Norway to render assistance to our country "in an honorable manner during these difficult moments."

Saeter explained that in the areas covered by Norway's programs of cooperation and assistance flexible procedures are sought so that acts of banditry do not jeopardize established programs.

Normal Solutions

"We must not permit terminology to get us confused about realities here in Mozambique. We think this way of seeking solutions to problems is very normal," he said in answer to a question about the political stance of his country, which, being an industrialized state belonging to NATO, advocates cooperation with the RPM even though the latter's adherence to nonalignment and construction of socialism has been viewed in certain circles as an obstacle to that sort of relationship.

"Our policy in regard to Mozambique and other countries of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] is in harmony with our foreign policy and we have a strong consensus in this respect," said Odd Saeter, pointing out that this principle "has been respected by various governments regardless of the party colors they represent."

At another point in the interview, the Norwegian official said that his nation's foreign policy in regard to Africa follows two paths: reduction of trade and other contacts with the Republic of South Africa, due to its apartheid policy, and an increase in development assistance, with first priority given to the "front-line" and SADCC nations.

Anti-Apartheid Measures

"Norway is very strongly opposed to apartheid and in favor of democracy," said Saeter, emphasizing that, due to his country's experience with German occupation during World War II, "we realize that small countries have difficulties in facing powerful countries. That is why we feel it is very important to show solidarity with Mozambique."

To illustrate his point, he said that trade between his country and the Republic of South Africa [SA] has fallen to 0.4 percent recently, with measures underway to reduce it even further.

"We proposed to parliament a system of licensing trade with South Africa. We are going to discuss with companies involved in these transactions alternatives to trade with that country. We will establish special fines for infractions of the legislation, and will offer government assistance in seeking other trading partners," he asserted.

In regard to Norwegian investments in South Africa, he said there were none.

"We realize that even if we reduce trade further it will not be economically important for South Africa, but it will be politically important, because it will be a signal to the other industrialized countries that we want more sanctions against that country, so that there will be changes in the apartheid policy," he noted.

He added that Oslo also supports the boycott against furnishing military equipment to South Africa and that this should also include telecommunications material that can be used for military purposes as well as civilian. He revealed that 9 days ago his country proposed to the other Scandinavian countries adoption of joint action in this field, aiming at reduction of contacts with South Africa.

Constructive Conversations

"I had constructive conversations with the ministers responsible for the areas where our cooperation is being carried out," said Odd Saeter, in discussing the results of his visit to this country.

He said he is quite pleased with the level of cooperation between his country and Mozambique in the fields of energy, maritime transport, industry, commerce, agriculture, health and education.

He characterized cooperation in the area of energy as "very good," pointing out that "we are very well impressed by the way the energy supply has been restored" after the March storms that destroyed 31 pylons for high-tension power lines.

After enumerating the various areas of cooperation, such as furnishing paper for school books and exploring for petroleum, he said his country is furnishing raw materials for the plastics industry.

He said he felt that in cooperation programs priority should certainly be given to furnishing assistance to factories that face a lack of production factors due to scarcity of foreign exchange.

In further reference to cooperation programs, he said these have increased 40 percent in the 1984-85 period. He said that last Friday his government allocated funding of 10 million Norwegian kroner in addition to the extra donation given for the purchase of diesel fuel in the aftermath of the storm that interrupted energy supplies to Maputo.

In assistance to the Merchant Marine, Norway participates in water-resources programs and in training of officers, as well as furnishing spare parts for vessels in coastal transport. He said that inauguration of the Seamanship School is scheduled for 31 May, and that it will have the benefit of Norwegian assistance.

While in Maputo the Norwegian official met with Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano, Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco and State Secretary for International Cooperation Antonio Sumbana, among others.

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24 June 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR REAFFIRMS FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 May 85 p 8

[Report on press conference held by Vaclav Brezak, ambassador of Czechoslovakia, in Maputo on 6 May: "Czechoslovakia Supports Mozambican Positions"]

[Text] "Czechoslovakia, just as all other socialist countries, appreciates the dynamic basis of Mozambique's foreign policy in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid, in the struggle for peace, the end of the danger of war and for construction of socialist society," Vaclav Brezak, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Peoples Republic of Mozambique [RPM] asserted in Maputo Monday.

Vaclav Brezak, also dean of the diplomatic corps accredited in Maputo, was speaking at a press conference on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his country's liberation by the Soviet army, expelling the fascist occupying army of Nazi Germany.

The Czechoslovak diplomat recalled that Mozambican-Czechoslovak cooperation has existed since the period of the armed struggle for the liberation of Mozambique, being strengthened later, after our nation's independence in 1975.

In reference to that, he said that "the relations between Czechoslovakia and Mozambique serve as an example of mutual cooperation in the interest of peace and of social progress and security in the world."

He also recalled that the highest stage of this cooperation was reached at the time of the visit of a Mozambican party-and-government delegation headed by President Samora Machel, in October 1981.

Urged to make an evaluation of the practical results of established cooperation projects, the Czechoslovak ambassador emphasized that there were some projects that did not reach the expected development, due to general conditions in the nation, despite the fact that others had turned out well.

He cited the example of the geological exploration program, interrupted due to the actions of armed bandits, which contrasts with the Ifloma project in Manica, which was carried out with the participation of Czechoslovak technicians.

Along the same vein, he cited two other examples of cooperation, namely the ceramic factory of Umbeluzi and a sock-making plant in Maputo, which will have a production capacity of 5 million pairs annually, although in the beginning this production will be only 1 million pairs annually.

In regard to the ceramic factory, the Czechoslovak diplomat said that technicians from his country made a contribution by discovering the raw material for its production at a nearby location, thus successfully replacing imported materials.

"The work was begun with use of local raw material, but was interrupted because the tropical storm "Domoina" caused flooding and washed sand into the factory," said Brezak, adding that his country later offered \$200,000 and made technicians available for maintenance of the plant's equipment.

Expressing understanding of the factors outside Mozambique and his own country as well that hinder accomplishment of established cooperation projects, Brezak stressed Czechoslovakia's solidarity in the struggle being waged against armed banditry, providing appropriate assistance.

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CSO: 3442/290

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE APPROVES NIASSA 1985 PLAN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 May 85 p 2

[Text] The FRELIMO Party Provincial Committee in Niassa held its fifth session from 6 to 8 May, at which it approved the plan of activities of its secretariat for this year, and the same agency's report on the work done by the party in the province during 1984.

It also approved the supplementary plans on the provincial, district and local levels to mark the 10th anniversary of national independence, and elected its Control Committee and the provincial secretary for the economy of the FRELIMO Party in Niassa. Cristiano Taimo was elected to the latter post.

A lecture on the politico-military situation in the country and in the province particularly, delivered by the provincial military commander, Col Bernardo Goy-Goy, afforded those participating in the session a real, thorough understanding of the consecutive defeats that our Armed Forces have been inflicting daily on the armed bandits.

The democratic mass organizations and the socio-professional ones, as well as the populace of the district of N'Sauma, lauded the holding of this session through messages read during the course of its work, in which they expressed their readiness and determination to fully implement the decisions and instructions adopted there, in connection with the combating of the armed bandits and of famine.

In fact, the final communique from that session defines a group of tasks for the party members in particular and for all the workers and the population of Niassa, in general, in the areas of defense, economy, organization and mobilization.

In the defense area, the communique cites, for example, the need to foster the constant training of the local forces, to ensure the patrolling and defense of the communal villages, cooperatives and settlements.

In the economic realm, the document recommends that there be a renewal of the traditions existing in Niassa, in the process of removing the population's surplus products, consisting of the use of local resources to transport the products.

It also indicates the need for mobilizing the population to provide and channel the products to the fixed marketing stations.

In the mobilization area, the final communique from the fifth session of the FRELIMO Provincial Committee in Niassa recommends that the people's mobilization to fulfill the decisions from the Fourth Congress be continued, specifically with respect to the battle against the armed bandits and famine.

Meanwhile, in his closing speech, the member of the Central Committee's Politburo and leader of Niassa Province said that this session had, once again, allowed for a thorough, realistic analysis marked by candor and objectivity, describing our FRELIMO Party's work methods, the real situation in Niassa, its problems and the most suitable means for surmounting them, bearing in mind that our people are always available to fulfill the instructions from the FRELIMO Party.

Major-General Matsinha said that, upon analyzing the military situation, the fifth session of the party's Provincial Committee had noted an organizational improvement in our Armed Forces, local forces and popular militias.

He remarked: "We have also noted that the district first secretaries have already assumed that the battle against the armed bandits is the job of all the people, both military and civilian."

Despite these improvements, the fifth session of the Provincial Committee in Niassa nevertheless noticed that several difficulties still persist, and must be urgently surmounted.

Hence, it was recommended that the positive aspects be used to advantage to reinforce the organization that has been observed, resorting to local solutions for this purpose.

In this connection, mention was made, for example, of the need to mobilize the population for the production of footwear made from old tires.

At this session, the Provincial Committee also remarked that, throughout all of Niassa Province exciting times are being experienced, with the preparations for the 10th anniversary of national independence; with the comment that, when the supplementary plans for marking it are approved, this will clearly demonstrate the desire and commitment to have this festive occasion worthily celebrated in the province.

For this reason, Mariano Matsinha, in his closing address, hailed President Samora Machel, the glorious Armed Forces of Mozambique and the population of Niassa.

The Niassa leader praised President Samora Machel with particular affection and emotion for his exemplary courage and heroism and his unbounded love for the fatherland, the people and the revolution.

He congratulated the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM) on their decisive contribution to the conquest of our independence and the preservation of our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Maj-Gen Mariano Matsinha addressed special congratulations to the population of Niassa on its endeavor and great dedication demonstrated by the consolidation of our revolutionary conquests and by the exemplary fulfillment of our party's directives.

The Niassa leader concluded his remarks with an appeal stating that the decisive times in which our country is living require of all members of "our FRELIMO Party the greatest dedication, combativeness and energy in carrying out the party tasks, mobilizing and organizing the entire population in fulfillment of the fundamental directives decided by the Fourth Congress."

Leader Matsinha remarked: "The plan of activities which we have devised and approved is our working tool for attaining that goal."

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CSO: 3442/304

MOZAMBIQUE

FORMER 'BANDIT' COLLABORATORS INTEGRATED IN MAPINHANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 May 85 p 2

[Text] At a rally held a few days ago, 20 former collaborators of the armed bandits were introduced and integrated with the population of the communal village of Mapinhane, in the district of Vilanculo, Inhambane.

The rally was directed by the first secretary and administrator of Vilanculo, Eduardo Gimo, who on that occasion announced the integration of the former collaborators into the village. Members of the district committee secretariat, defense and security, the mass democratic organizations and other party and state cadres took part in the meeting.

According to Eduardo Gimo, the Mozambique Red Cross and the population of Mapinhane will assist the newly integrated individuals with clothing and food.

The 20 former collaborators of the armed bandits were located in the Muhame camp, situated on the border between Massinga and Vilanculo. They surrendered to the Armed Forces of Mozambique, and the district military commander, Vasco Goba, sent them to the district committee headquarters which, in turn, transferred them to the hospital, where they were given medical examinations.

Of the newly integrated group, 14 are youths of school age, who have already been enrolled in the Mapinhane primary school. They are receiving assistance from the party and state agencies in the form of military training, to reinforce their security.

At the meeting, Capt Crisanto Boca introduced an armed bandit who had been captured in the locality of Mapinhane while engaged in a reconnaissance mission. The bandit told the populace that he had joined the ranks of the armed bandits in 1982, and operated in the Buchane, Ngonhane, Chissirirre and Belane camps and other areas, where the respective camps have now been destroyed by our forces.

2909

CSO: 3442/304

24 June 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SOVIET BOOK EXHIBITION OPENS--"The victory of the Soviet Union over fascism was a victory not only for the Soviet people but for all humanity over exploitation and it created conditions for the liberation of other peoples," declared Deputy Education Minister Carlos Beirao during the inaugural ceremony for an exhibition of Soviet books commemorating the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi-fascism. The exhibit, resulting from collaboration of the USSR embassy in our country and the National Book and Record Institute [INLD], was inaugurated last Monday in the INLD Library No. 2 (better known as the Coop Library), with the presence of the deputy education minister, the Soviet counsel, Pavel Chmelkov, and INLD director Armenio Correia, as well as the diplomatic corps accredited in the Mozambican capital and the Soviet community residing here. Through Soviet publications in Portuguese, French, Spanish, English and Russian, INLD Library No. 2 is presenting to the Mozambican public a record of that victory which, as the deputy education minister said, created conditions to aid the liberation of many peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 May 85 p 2] 8834

TRADE-UNION CADRE TRAINING--Seventy trade-union leaders are to be trained or re-trained in two courses being held in the city of Quelimane and in Macuse, in the province of Zambezia. Those who will benefit from the training are union activists or secretaries of rank-and-file committees. These initiatives are among the efforts being made to raise the quality of union leadership. According to OTM [Organization of Mozambican Workers], cadres were selected who will later attend courses in that organization's central school. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 May 85 p 2] 8834

CSO: 3442/290

SOUTH AFRICA

AWB THREATENS VIOLENCE TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 1

[Article: "AWB Threatens to Grip SA With Violence"]

[Text] Pretoria--The Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB], which has pledged its support to the Conservative Party in Harrismith, is planning to "grip [South Africa] with violence."

Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, leader of the AWB, said that the AWB has [sent] a message to Mr P. W. Botha: "You have waited too long to check or stop us. The AWB is advancing. The AWB is gripping South Africa with violence."

Mr Terre'Blanche said that although the AWB is not tyrannical, if the government wants to capitulate and surrender, then he says that there is a national consciousness among whites that is saying to the government that if they want to run and surrender, then they will do so alone. If the government cannot maintain law and order, then the AWB will do it for them.

Sang

After a meeting at city hall, Mr Terre'Blanche led a procession of 2,000 people to the Sunnyside police station. The crowd sang as they marched and carried a banner bearing the words "Law and Order." At the police station, Mr Terre'Blanche presented the police with a vote of thanks for their maintenance of law and order and said that the AWB is always at the disposal of the police for the maintenance of order and the protection of people and fatherland.

The vote of thanks was presented to Col J. W. Loods while several white and black policemen looked on.

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CSO: 3401/201

SOUTH AFRICA

EFFECT OF REFORMS ON NP SUPPORT DESCRIBED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 9 May 85 p 10

[Editorial: "No White South Africa"]

[Text] It is true that Minister Chris Heunis' acknowledgement that there is no such thing as a white South Africa is going to cost the National Party [NP] votes, even a lot of votes, as Conservative Party member of parliament Mr Louis Theunissen predicts.

Nor is this the only thing that will cost the NP votes. Mr Theunissen could have added to the list the acknowledgement in the new NP policy document that it has made mistakes in the past; President P. W. Botha's acceptance of power-sharing; Minister Heunis' acknowledgement that blacks, whites, coloreds and Asians in SA are all one nation.

However, the votes that the NP is going to lose are votes that it cannot afford to keep. They are the votes of people, including good Afrikaners, who are reaching for the unattainable, who want to preserve the unpreservable, who are still thinking within the framework of an Afrikaner dream which all our struggle, work and endeavors in the past could not bring into being.

Even though they are abandoning it, the National Party should not reject these people. We must have understanding for the disenchantment, the bitterness and the refusal to accept reality, which is caused by disillusionment and intense disappointment. Most of them will with time overcome their emotional reaction and accept reality, especially as the new dispensation gets under way and proves itself as being for the benefit of whites and Afrikaners as well.

However, the National Party could scarcely continue trying to pretend that it is pursuing the old course, that what is now going on is merely an extension of its old policy. First of all, this is conspicuously not the case. And secondly, pretending to be preserving the old attitude becomes a stumbling block for reform, since it can then be said at home and abroad that the NP itself acknowledges that it is still standing by "apartheid." As it is, our enemies are attempting, with too much success, to purport that this is in fact the case, and too many of our own blacks believe this as well.

The National Party can still say honestly that it regards white survival and interests as a non-negotiable priority. And the day that it digresses from that is the day it forfeits its own right to exist. But that day is not in sight.

In the meantime, the NP and the government should seriously consider whether the time is not right to openly and officially declare that it renounces and rejects "apartheid." Then the burden is on the shoulders of our enemies to show that this is not the case, something that they will have trouble doing. Because then they will have to explain what is going on in South Africa and will not be able to depend on the word apartheid as a magic formula denoting everything that is loathsome and objectionable.

12271

CSO: 3401/176

SOUTH AFRICA

CHURCH PAPER DISCUSSES 'TOTAL ONSLAUGHT'

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 9 May 85 p 14

[Article: "'Total Onslaught' of Domestic Origin"]

[Text] In its defense against what is termed the total onslaught against it, it is of no use for SA to point its finger at other states in Southern Africa. This is the reasoning of the editorial commentary by WOORD EN DAAD, the mouthpiece of the Reformist movement of Southern Africa.

The concept of the "total onslaught" has existed for some time in the South African context. In addition, the concept is used to point out to domestic voters (thus primarily whites) that SA is being "attacked" from all sides--literally and figuratively--and that a double standard must be applied with reference to SA. The use of this concept has also had the effect--even if by implication--of causing the average South African to lay his conscience to rest, implying that the real villain is outside SA and that things are supposedly going relatively well domestically--as long as the foreigners keep their noses out of SA's affairs. The question is: how valid is or was this approach, and to what extent has it reflected the truth of the situation?

It is well-known, and it is true, that SA must defend its borders against SWAPO and against the ANC (on the borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique); that it is forced to endure sharp criticism from abroad (both well-intentioned and malicious criticism); that SA has been subject to sanctions and boycotts; that Third World countries together with the USSR are consistently hostile to SA in the United Nations; that even a conservative and positive American government under Reagan has put more and more pressure on SA; that domestically it has revolts and political protest to deal with, etc. Seen in this way, the onslaught is in fact comprehensive, and it is as if every country in the world has something against SA.

For some time, the emphasis of the direct physical onslaught has been on the military defense of SA's borders, and this has proven to be one of the most important facets of the total onslaught. However, in the recent past it has quite relevantly come to the attention of South Africans that the emphasis of the "total onslaught" has shifted from the borders to within the country. From a far-removed bush war, the conflict has begun to crop up in SA's populated cities. As such, this has begun to radically change the view of the concept of total onslaught.

The one aspect of the total onslaught concept that has never been sufficiently emphasized is SA domestic policy. If the scope of the onslaught is analyzed, then it is almost consistently the case that the primary motivation for activity against SA arises from opposition to specific aspects of its domestic policy. This means simply that in this respect the "total onslaught" is of domestic origin.

Although the extent of opposition to SA cannot be denied, the danger of the popularized concept of the "total onslaught" lies in the fact that it is used as an explanatory framework to keep voters happy with respect to the actual situation, and in the fact that voters for their part accept it as a legitimate and comprehensive explanation for reality or for the de facto ins and outs of affairs.

The problem with this is that too many people have soothed their own conscience and continued to live under the delusion that the government will indeed conjure up the solution--even if for some it offers a way to dismiss everything abroad as an irrelevant reality that can be ignored.

If the supposition is correct that the root of comprehensive action directed against SA is found in domestic policy (about which there can certainly be little doubt), then the appropriate thing to do is in fact to take domestic political policy with respect to the accommodation of people of other colors as a point of departure. It is no use to point a finger at other states in Africa; nor is it any use to simply emphasize the uniqueness of SA. This is why the limited constitutional changes that were announced represent the most important political breakthrough--even though it should be viewed in a limited sense--in years.

However, it would be unrealistic to assume that a domestic political settlement will by necessity and in a short period of time bring about a drop in opposition to SA. After all, this world is not paradise, but it will at least raise defensible arguments through which persuasion can be effected.

12271

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SOUTH AFRICA

ALAN PATON SUPPORTS IDEA OF FEDERATION OF STATES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 May 85 p 9

[Text]

IF South Africa was a federation of states, there would be an immediate abatement of the fear, anxiety and mistrust that presently characterised its society, Dr Alan Paton, said last night in Johannesburg.

Delivering the Hoernle Memorial Lecture of the South Africa Institute of Race Relations at the University of the Witwatersrand, the 83-year-old author said the salvation of South Africa would not come from the National Party, the United Democratic Front, or any new or existing party or organisation.

Dr Paton said he had entitled his lecture "Federation or Desolation" as he believed that federation was the only possible form of constitution that held any hope for the country. The State President, Mr P W Botha, had been called a hypocrite, his new dispensation had been described as a giant hypocrisy, and a cosmetic swindle, but he did not believe that.

"To me, Mr Botha is an Afrikaner who is trying to break out of the bondage of his history — a history

in which the British and the Blacks were two of the greatest determinants", Dr Paton said.

"Afrikaners are emerging from the morass of apartheid, and one cannot expect them to emerge white and shining." South Africans should make up their minds to travel the hard road ahead, or relapse into despair.

"If we relapse finally into despair, we ought to get out of South Africa as soon as possible. It is not fair to stay, and to weaken the spirit of others," he said.

It was a prostitution of language to liken the republic to Nazi Germany.

"If South Africa were Nazi Germany, opponents of apartheid would be dead. "Yet as I say this, I remember that Steve Biko is dead, Neil Aggett, Andries Raditsele, Sipho Mutsi, Zachariah Mzulane, and the people at Crossroads and Uitenhage — they are all dead.

"I remember that, and it fills me with shame, but it will not allow me to say that South Africa is like Nazi Germany."

South Africans would have more confidence if the State President put forward a declaration of intent.

"This declaration would be labelled rhetoric and cosmetic and therefore disbelieved, but I do know that such a declaration would help some people to emerge from the melancholy that afflicts them," Dr Paton said.

Mr P W Botha's new dispensation was an inadequate attempt to moderate the fear of Whites obsessed by the idea of central power getting into the hands of someone other than themselves.

"It is another irony of our history that the White people of South Africa, having chosen a unitary state in 1910, are now afraid of the idea of another. They are afraid of a state that might do to them what they have done to others. White people do not like to talk of this fear — some of them even pretend that it does not exist," he said.

"I have no doubt that if South Africa became a

federation of six or eight or 10 states, with a federal government given as limited power as it is possible for a federal government to have, there would be an immediate — though not complete — abatement of the fear and anxiety and mistrust that so characterises our present society.

"I believe there would be a great increase in confidence, both political and economic. Only then would we have a right to contemplate a Federation of Southern Africa."

Among the early results he would expect from a federation would be a return to the rule of law, abolition of detention without trial, changes in the security laws, and alterations — if not the abolition — of the urban areas, group areas and population registration Acts.

"I would expect the wounds of conquest to start healing (and) a greater measure of happiness in our lives. A change in the attitude towards South Africa on the part of those people — both righteous and self-righteous — who now have little for us but condemnation."

SOUTH AFRICA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CULTURAL COUNCIL REPLACED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 30 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Cultural Council: Entire Executive Committee Replaced"]

[Text] The entire executive council of the Bloemfontein Cultural Council, which earlier this year allowed affiliation with branches of the Afrikaner People's Sentinel (AV), was replaced yesterday evening.

The election at the annual meeting of the Cultural Council was marked by attempts to have rightist candidates elected to the executive committee. However, the more than 100 delegates voted overwhelmingly in favor of an entirely new executive committee.

At the meeting, which lasted more than four hours, the constitution of the Cultural Council was altered extensively to prevent branches of the AV from automatically becoming members of the FAK [Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Societies]. Several points of criticism were also directed at the departing executive committee.

Ousted

The new executive committee consists of Professor Jan Senekal (chairman), Professor Pierre Therron (vice-chairman), Dr Frik van Heerden (secretary), Mr Buks Fouche (treasurer), and Mr T. D. Potgieter, Mr Jan Stemmet and Mrs Nicolene Swanepoel (additional members).

Professor Johann Strauss, who was ousted yesterday evening from the post of chairman and member of the executive committee, ran unsuccessfully for three offices. He was nominated for all three by Mr Alex Danzfuss, a known CP [Conservative Party] supporter.

Other candidates who did not make it were Mr Jan Lambrechts, Mr Pikkie Louw, Mr Alex Danzfuss and Professor J. C. Lombard.

There was initially confusion about who was allowed to vote.

According to the invitation to the meeting, voting rights were limited to those members who paid membership dues for the previous term. After some discussion it was decided that the 13 new members--including five AV branches--who have already paid membership dues for the coming term may also vote.

There were also hitches in designating polling officers. Mr D. J. (Gannie) Viljoen, who at that stage was presiding over the meeting, designated polling officers, but the meeting decided that it wanted to have a say in the matter.

Mr Alex Danzfuss, Mr Gerrie van Niekerk and Professor Pierre Theron were designated polling officers for the nomination of a new chairman. After that, the meeting decided before each vote who should be the polling officers.

The chairman was elected by secret ballot. All the others were done by a show of hands.

Even before the new executive committee was nominated, part of the draft constitution was scrapped, following a proposal by Mr Gannie Viljoen. This section provides for the automatic admission of members of the Cultural Council as members of the FAK.

The feeling was that the FAK should not be obligated in this respect. The proposal was adopted unanimously.

It was decided that the FAK should be informed of the change in the constitution.

Criticism

Criticism of the former executive committee was expressed regarding the supposedly weak organization of the Cultural Council in Bloemfontein in March. Many of the members of the Cultural Council did not receive invitations to the meeting, it was said.

Professor Johann Strauss acknowledged that there were problems. At his request, Mr Pikkie Louw, who was responsible for organization, clarified the matter. He offered the excuse that the council had not had a secretary.

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SOUTH AFRICA

VILJOEN RETIREMENT RUMORS DENIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 May 85 p 2

[Article by Bert van Hees]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Rumours that the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, is retiring at the end of October due to the abortive commando raid in Angola last week, have been categorically denied.

Gen Viljoen's retirement was announced in Parliament yesterday by

the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, who named Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, Chief of the SA Army, as his successor.

A senior Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that Gen Viljoen had served for five years as Chief of the Defence Force, and had asked last year to go on retirement.

There was "absolutely no connection" between

the general's retirement and the incident in Angola last week in which a South African soldier, Wynand du Toit, was seriously injured in a clash with Angolan forces which left two others, Louis Pieter van Breda and Rowland Liebenberg dead.

CSO: 3400/334

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP SPLIT OVER ATTITUDES TOWARD SADF, SECURITY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 May 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, took on the job as defence spokesman of his party in order to save it from a looming split, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said.

"He has my greatest sympathy," the Minister said in replying to the debate on his budget vote.

"It is a sword hanging over his head because there is a serious row in the Progressive (Federal) Party over attitudes towards the SA Defence Force and the security of our country."

The party's Rightwing was not prepared to accept the Leftwing's views which won the day at their congresses last year.

"They were not prepared to take over the Left's policy and disseminate it. They do not agree with the policy and they are honourable men, not a bunch of yes-men," he said.

Dr Slabbert should say why he suddenly started taking an interest in defence because, "generally he is a fence-sitter."

Objector

If the Leader of the opposition had not taken on the job himself, "he knew he would have to give it to one of his Leftwing men and then one is not sure whether you're not giving it to a man with a member of his family who is a draft dodger, an objector or a campaigner against conscription, such as the member for Pietermaritzburg North (Mr Graham

MacIntosh)."

If this happened, Gen Malan said, it would tear the PFP in two as the Rightwing simply would not have accepted it.

His heart bled for Dr Slabbert during the debate on Tuesday when Mr MacIntosh unjustifiably crucified the SADF.

Mr MacIntosh was sticking up for South Africa's enemies by pleading the case of a traitor, Roland Hunter.

He wanted to answer Dr Slabbert's question regarding the Cabinda issue with counter-questions.

Both Dr Slabbert and Mr Vause Raw (NRP, Durban Point) asked the same question: Why the urgency?

"Neither doubted the need for the operation," Gen Malan said.

"My question is: If not

now, then when would be a more suitable time?"

There was a revolutionary climate in the entire subcontinent.

In the past six months, since Gorbachev's takeover of control of the Kremlin, Angola had been given 28 MiG 23's, a sophisticated R18-million aircraft with which the Mirage could not be fairly compared.

Among other aircraft Angola had also received eight MI25 helicopters at a cost of R100-million.

"The balance of power is being disturbed in the region and in considering the budget this will have to be reckoned with," Gen Malan said.

There was no abatement in the onslaught against South Africa, only a shift of accent, of access routes and of sophistication, he said.

CSO: 3400/335

SOUTH AFRICA

LOCAL AUTHORITY POWER EXTENDED FOR MINISTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 May 85 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Laws on Co-operation and Development Second Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday gives the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education the right to take over powers of a Black local authority if such a local authority should fail to exercise it.

The Black Local Authorities Act, 1982, has no provision that ensures the continuation of local authority functions in the

event of all the members of a Black local authority resigning, or where a meeting cannot be constituted and it is not possible due to circumstances to fill vacancies by an election.

An accompanying memorandum states that the proposed amendment is therefore necessary to ensure the continuation of the functions of a Black local authority by a person or body indicated by the Minister. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/335

SOUTH AFRICA

REGISTRATION OF WHITE MEN FOR COMMANDOS ORDERED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 3 May 85 p 2

[Article: "All Men Between 18 and 55 Must Register"]

[Text] Kimberley--All white men between 18 and 55 years of age living in the Kimberley magisterial district should remember to register next week at one of the various registration centers. Men who refuse or neglect to do so can be prosecuted.

Comdt F. Schreck, commander of the Kimberley commando, said that men who do not register will be detained. The means for tracking them down are legion.

He said that plans have already been made for tracking down men who do not register voluntarily. People should not think that they will get out of it with all kinds of excuses.

Need Not

Only permanent members of the South African Police and national servicemen now serving their two-year term of duty need not register.

The registration centers will be open daily from 6 to 10 May between 7:00 and 19:00. Men should bring with them their identity documents or any other documents that identify them.

Centers

In Kimberley, the following places will be registration centers: St. Cyprian's Cathedral, Trinity Methodist Church, the meeting halls of the Vooruitsig, Kimberley West, Kimberley North, Newton and Bakenskop NG [Dutch Reformed] Churches, Staatspresident Swart, Herlear and Eureka primary schools, as well as the N. J. Heyns School, city hall, Beaconsfield Library and the headquarters of the Kimberley commando. A center will also be set up at the hotel on Modder River.

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24 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK PRESS WARNS ABOUT IMPLICATIONS OF VIOLENCE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 May 85 p 2

[Article: "Black Press Warns About Violence"]

[Text] Johannesburg--A warning was issued this week in the black press that the violence that is presently limited to black residential areas will "inevitably" spill over into other areas. At the same time, it is being warned that if whites become the target of attacks, the consequences will be too gruesome to think about.

It was said that the ANC has expanded its campaign in South Africa, and as part of this has declared war on the largest company, Anglo-American.

The inability of blacks to halt violence among themselves--which is evident from the failure of the reconciliatory gathering that Bishop Desmond Tutu attempted to hold last week in Soweto--has received much attention in reports and editorials. (The UDF [United Democratic Front] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] did not show up at this gathering.)

The Sunday newspaper SOWETAN SUNDAY MIRROR sums up feelings as follows: "The irony of the long predicted revolution in South Africa is that it is affecting the presumed agitators--blacks--more seriously than the presumed oppressors--whites.

"Revolutions do not discriminate in their atrocious attacks on people. There will be many more cases that will unfortunately affect those who are the most innocent--if there is such a group in South Africa.

"The fact is that blacks are presently feeling the worst effects of revolutionary change in the physical sense. The violence, directed inwardly by children and adults, strikes mostly blacks.

"This is not to say that it should be the other way around and that whites should be the target. If this begins to happen, the consequences will be too gruesome to think about, to use the words of a politician.

"The uppermost classes have the deftness and time to strike back in a much more organized fashion than has been seen in the riffraff attacks of black against black.

"While saying this, it is also an absolutely urgent necessity that black organizations unite," stated the editorial.

It is going to be a rocky path, as Bishop Desmond Tutu must have discovered at this early stage. Organizations such as the UDF and AZAPO must grow up and stop their petty fighting. The reality of the presence of Inkatha in black communities will have to be accepted as well.

Children will have to accept the fact that they must suffer the consequences if they become active participants in revolutionary change.

In an editorial, the daily SOWETAN says that scarcely a day goes by that violence does not break out in black residential areas. Some observers believe that a subculture of violence is being created. This is especially true with respect to schoolchildren. Violence is becoming chronic.

Many blacks are beginning to accept violence as part of their lives. The problem is limited to black residential areas, but will inevitably spill over.

The newspaper refers to the recent bomb explosions at two mining companies in Johannesburg and says that this not only focused international attention on the lot of mine workers, but also must have jolted South Africa's leaders.

"We are afraid that unless something is done quickly, violence will become uncontrollable. Children in residential areas are relying increasingly on the use of violence to help their cause."

A report in the Sunday newspaper CITY PRESS states that the attack on the offices of the two mining companies represents an important expansion of the ANC's guerrilla war.

The ANC has added to its list of targets the names of companies that in its opinion trample on the interests of workers. According to the report, ANC spokesmen have acknowledged that they are responsible for the attacks, and have confirmed the growth of their armed struggle.

The report says that the ANC has now declared war on South Africa's largest company, Anglo-American Corporation, and on one of the most important other companies, Anglo Vaal.

This has important political and ideological implications, not only within the ANC, but also in the broader context of the conflicts that are now threatening to develop on a national scale.

In the article "Joe's 'Burg" in the SOWETAN SUNDAY MIRROR, reference is made to a letter in a newspaper for whites in which whites are asked to stand together against the disturbances in black areas. The letter was signed by "Fedup en Dik" of Kempton Park.

In commenting on this, the article states that history has shown that people who gain power through violence are likely to lose it in the same way.

In South Africa we have seen how generations of blacks have pleaded for a place in the sun. Generations of white have refused this.

Afrikaners themselves have had to fight for their place in the sun. Afrikaners have written about the injustices perpetuated against them. They have taken up arms after nothing else was of avail.

The writer of the article says that he does not propose that dark-skinned citizens follow this road. However, he notes that rightist Afrikaners have recently said that Afrikaners fought for what they have and that if blacks want to take over, then they must fight for it. This type of attitude is irresponsible and inflammatory, according to the article.

The article says that the duty of people such as "Fedup en Dik" of Kempton Park is to tell and Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers that the country is heading for disaster if their racist policy continues.

No one wants to see schools or anything else burning. No one wants people to be killed.

The ball is in the court of white South Africa to change this. Not because of fires and deaths, but because they recognize that blacks belong in this country, and that blacks are demanding their God-given right to live here in peace.

12271

CSO: 3401/206

SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL SERVICE COUNCILS CONSTITUTED OF ALL RACES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 May 85 p 12

[Text] When the bill dealing with regional service councils was made public yesterday, one more brick was laid in the structure of the new constitutional dispensation in South Africa, and a new era was thereby inaugurated for the third-level government that will hopefully contribute to the creation of a constitutional future for Blacks.

This bill, together with the steps taken earlier this week to reorder the second-level government, to conform to South Africa's particular needs, gives further confirmation to the government's policy of partnership-in-decision-making in communal matters, self-determination in one's own affairs and consensus government.

The institution of regional service councils is of great significance in the development of the political rights of Blacks. For the first time in history they will be able to make joint decisions with the Whites, the Coloreds and the Asians in a local government-body where common affairs and services are concerned.

One must interpret this in the light of the assurance given by Minister Chris Heunis this very week, that the door to second-level government is not closed to the Blacks, as well as in light of the view expressed by the national president earlier this year that Blacks must participate in the decision-making process right up to the highest level of government.

The black representatives in the regional service councils will, among other things, be able to lay claim to a part of their new tax levies, which are to be collected for the development of their communities. The insufficiency of their own sources of income is just one of the shortcomings that seriously undermine the effectiveness of black community councils.

It is therefore unfortunate that certain authorities, which are constantly exhorting the government to institute reforms and to improve the living conditions of the less affluent communities, and who initially even supported the plan for regional service councils, are now suddenly grumbling about financing them. It is so easy to campaign for taxes and tax-levies, but is it always moral?

With this rapid continuing development of its new dispensation, the government demonstrates once again that it is taking the constitutional future of the Blacks quite seriously, and that it has committed itself wholeheartedly to the road to reform and is not hesitating to tackle the most difficult problems energetically. In this the government deserves all the possible support that it can get.

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CSO: 3401/203

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAANS SEEN AS BOND BETWEEN AFRIKANERS, COLOREDS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 May 85 p 12

[Article by Dawie: "Exciting News for Afrikaans: First Movement of its Kind"]

[Text] It is possible, just possible, that a campaign announced this week could be the beginning of a new kind of cultural movement that has never before existed in our country. For the first time, an effort is being made across the color line to promote Afrikaans among all the population groups.

The activities of the Paarl Afrikaans Language Foundation and its plans for the future are exciting news for everyone with an interest in Afrikaans.

Thaw

A need for this sort of development, in which white and colored join hands in the area of culture and also try to involve blacks as much as possible, has been felt for some time, but it has remained a need, to the frustration of many.

For the first time there is movement in this direction, and there is no doubt that the new political dispensation has much to do with this. What is now happening on the language front is merely an example of the general thaw in frozen attitudes that has for so long kept mutual relations within the country in check.

Bridges

In the past, attempts at a joint campaign in the interest of Afrikaans have run ashore on the rocks of prejudice and mistrust.

However, many people have continued to believe that bridges rather than walls should be built, and many have directed their hope towards the existing cultural organizations to assume a leading role in this. Their expectations have been dashed every time.

In due course, it has become clear that even if the Afrikaans cultural organizations were to open their doors to non-whites, precious few of them would take advantage of the opportunity. The negative attitude of these organizations towards even the natural language allies of the white Afrikaner has resulted in the fact that coloreds no longer show interest.

They have rejected the existing cultural organizations as exclusive entities that wanted to remain exclusive. Add to this the political animosities and the arrogant harshness with which Afrikaans was sometimes asserted, and it is obvious why these people chose to simply go their own way. And why they even went through a phase of Anglicization.

The remarkable thing is that, in spite of all these things, Afrikaans has been preserved and extended among coloreds. Even more, they have forged it into a rediscovered weapon in the struggle for their own rights.

Their Own

Which proves at least two things: first of all, that Afrikaans is not exclusively dependent on the white Afrikaner for its survival (it did not, after all, come into being only among whites); secondly, that a language does not need formal "cultural organizations" to assure its survival in a particular community. This task is provided for by internal, spontaneous desires within people.

Thus, today the situation is such that when coloreds lay claim to Afrikaans, they do so on their own. They need thank no one for this, because it was from the very beginning one of their own possessions, and they had to maintain it themselves, even through the most difficult of times.

These are the circumstances in which the new campaign is now being tackled, as it were, from the ground up. A joint effort is being initiated from square one to involve coloreds as full-fledged language allies.

Gap

It is a small beginning, and many wounds remain to be healed, but this could result in one of the strongest and most beautiful cultural campaigns ever to be undertaken in this country.

After a congress on Afrikaans held by cultural organizations some 3 years ago turned out to be somewhat disappointing, we pointed out the need for a new form of cooperation and predicted that there is a gap that will be filled, probably by other people.

Creative

This is now taking place. Those whites whose color prejudice is greater than their love for Afrikaans are becoming smaller in number. And coloreds who are ready to see hope for the future in the new political dispensation are growing in number. It is thus only logical that there be cooperation in many areas besides politics.

In their common language, millions of people in this country have a binding factor that could in the future lead to beautiful creative deeds.

SOUTH AFRICA

COLOREDS NOT YET ACCEPTED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN FAK

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 May 85 p 4

[Article: "Professor Gawie Cillie: Coloreds Not in FAK Yet"]

[Text] Professor Gawie Cillie, chairman of the FAK [Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Societies] said yesterday in Cape Town that he is "excited" about steps taken by the Afrikaans Language Foundation (ATF) to make Afrikaans the connecting language of South Africans of all colors, "but right now there is no talk of coloreds becoming members of the FAK."

Professor Cillie was approached for comments after Mr Sybrand van Wyk, chairman of the ATF, announced that the ATF recently raised its number of colored members to five. The ATF is the first Afrikaans cultural organization to open its doors to coloreds.

"The FAK was talking in the tenor of the need to promote Afrikaans across color and language borders as early as 1982. We are working on a large project on language, aimed at English speakers and blacks," Professor Cillie said.

Own Affairs

"We would be glad to help coloreds create their own cultural organizations. We are very enthusiastic about any efforts to have people speak Afrikaans."

The ATF is not affiliated with the FAK, but according to Mr Van Wyk, the two entities cooperate "closely."

This attitude of Professor Cillie reflects a view expressed in cultural circles that the FAK should remain the Afrikaner's "own affair," while Afrikaans is a "general affair."

The SA Academy for Arts and Science, on the other hand, has no color restrictions in its constitution and statutes.

Writer

Dr Danie Geldenhuys, the Academy's head secretary in Pretoria, said yesterday, "The only basis on which the Academy selects people is academic and scientific merit."

The Academy presently has no colored or black members. Membership was offered some 2 years ago to Professor Adam Smal, renowned colored poet and writer and professor of social work at the University of the Western Cape, and to Mr S. V. Petersen, also a renowned poet. They turned down the offer.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COOPERATION WITH COLOREDS SEEN AS DIMINISHING UNREST

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 May 85 p 16

[Text] Before and after the referendum, many prophecies of gloom were uttered by left-wingers and far-right radicals, predicting that the new constitutional dispensation was doomed to failure. It was predicted that one constitutional deadlock after the other would bar the way, and that confrontation rather than consensus would be the watchword. In short, the new dispensation was not given the ghost of a chance of survival.

But what actually happened? Far from the dispensation's going up rapidly in flames, there is increasing evidence that the new system is not only viable, but that it has met with surprising success.

The parliamentary machinery has run smoothly thus far, without any talk of serious constitutional crises. Still more important are the contributions the new dispensation has made to the cultivation of favorable attitudes and the growing realization among all South Africans that the salvation of this country lies in cooperation and negotiation and not in confrontation and boycott.

This is a particularly encouraging development because in the difficult time of adjustment and reform that South Africa must now face, mutually favorable attitudes must play a decisive role.

Typical of what is happening are the pronouncements made by two leading colored officials who, at one stage of their political career, were strong supporters of a politics of confrontation and boycott.

In the House of Representatives, Rev Allan Hendrickse called the abolition of the two offensive laws an important result of the policy of negotiation, while Mr David Curry, at a symposium on unrest, violence and urban terrorism, was pleased to refer to all the wonderful things that are happening in South Africa. As examples, he named the new--and successful--dispensation, which is empowered to provide housing for South Africans and the fact that Blacks by the thousands are streaming to South Africa for refuge.

There are reasons to suspect that the comparative peace and calm being experienced by West Cape Province, in contrast to the disturbances occurring elsewhere in the country, may be attributed in great measure to allowing Coloreds to participate in the decision-making process in this country. For the sake of the nation's future, we hope that this message will gain greater and greater acceptance.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON VIOLENCE OF BLACKS AGAINST BLACKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 May 85 p 7

[Article by Thami Mazwai]

[Text]

When supporters of political groups attack, maim and even kill political rivals as has happened in the Eastern Cape and Turfloop University, then this situation demands more than a "stop it you fellows".

The Bishop Desmond Tutu peace mission, initiated by Father Lebamang Sebidi, is the first most important step taken, and the ball is now in the courts of the organisations, with or without the help of the clerics, to ensure that this peace initiative is consolidated.

There is no doubt that sane black South Africa wants peace — it knows how important this is. And no doubt, the leaders of the organisations themselves, who pledged themselves to work towards this peace, are now busy ensuring that what was sown did not fall on rough ground.

But while the peace process continues, it is

important to have another look at the situation, consider the dangers and implications, and learn from it.

While the leaderships of Inkatha, Azapo and the UDF are aware of the dangers, the many foot-soldiers of these organisations are ignorant of the harm this fighting is doing to the dignity of the liberation struggle.

Dangers

The immediate dangers are:

- action by supporters of the system who have joined the general petrol bomb throwing knowing rival groups will be blamed;
- action by indirect agents of the system such as agent provocateurs; and
- fanatics within the organisations getting out of hand.

Already petrol bombs are flying in many parts of the country. They also fly

in areas where there are no rivalries, and only one organisation exists. It needs no brilliant analysis to guess who the petrol bomb throwers are.

Secondly, that agent provocateurs are now abound is beyond dispute. How does one explain a situation in which thousands at a service accept the peace package and hardly does the cheering die down when officials of one group are attacked.

The UDF and Azapo to a lesser extent, must seriously address themselves to the fact that agent provocateurs have infiltrated their organisations and are manipulating the situation to suit their evil ends.

Agent provocateurs are people hired by a system to provoke confrontation.

The third danger in the situation are the fanatics, the hardliners who simply adopt the attitude: "If you are not with me, you are

against me". These fanatics are easily manipulated by agent provocateurs and mischievous elements. They are thus a danger.

The above three are the immediate dangers in the situation, but; there are more sinister implications over and above these dangers. These include:

- the black community is being thrown into confusion and disillusionment;
- the white community and Government need no better reason to cling to power with justification;
- support organisations overseas are disappointed;
- the internal organisations themselves lose credibility; and
- chaos reigns with no form of control.

Concern

That the black community wants peace was shown by the numbers that went to Re-

gina Mundi in Soweto and Dan Qege stadium in Port Elizabeth. Thousands.

Not only this, but the people who went to these services were adults, the midriff of the black community. These are the people who give respectability to our organisations, and they showed their concern by going to the peace services.

Meetings are mostly attended by youths, but for the peace meetings even the adults came. No other display by the community can show the need for peace.

It is with this in mind that one imagines the pain and disappointment in the black community when students at the University of the North savagely beat up the leaders of a rival political group at the campus recently.

While the Students Representative Council (SRC) at the university gave an excuse a few days later exonerating the student body, one knows that the Turfloop SRC is supportive of the UDF and the people assaulted were Azapo.

It needs no guessing

to know why the Azapo men were beaten up — political rivalry. That this must come from one of our universities, and a campus with a history of integrity and commitment, is one of the most disappointing episodes to emerge from this current political violence. Onkgopotse Tiro must have turned in his grave.

Many in the community are tolerant of the fact that university students are normally emotional, particularly so on touchy issues like political affiliation.

But beating political rivals near to death is taking it rather too far.

Taking the violence into perspective, one has no doubt that even the banned African National Congress (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) are just as embarrassed by it. Exiles monitor and analyse events in the country more carefully than the people still inside.

One can imagine the pain they feel when we slaughter each other.

No point

This infighting has also given all justification to white South Africa and the Government that blacks can never rule the country. Current Affairs last Wednesday said this much. And, opinion in white circles, nationalist or liberal, is that the present violence among our organisation shows that we will destroy the country.

I personally reject this with contempt, but many other people, black at that, may accept it.

The effect of the violence on overseas organisations supporting the liberation struggle is obvious. They get disappointed. There is no point in them going on disinvestment campaigns, sports and cultural boycotts when WE spend our time assaulting one another.

Another implication that seems to have escaped is that Azapo and the UDF oppose the Government as they claim it is undemocratic. Among other things, democ-

racy entails accommodating the opposing viewpoint. This the SA

When our organisations try and exterminate one another, can they claim a commitment to democracy with straight faces?

Are they prescribing one version of democracy to the Government while prescribing another form to themselves? And their form entails exterminating all opposition?

The fighting among our organisations also brings into focus the question: "Can they control their followers?" One can only hope they can.

Lastly, one of the organisations involved in the fighting claimed that not everybody who puts on its T-shirt is their follower. The organisation was denying that its followers were responsible for an act of violence.

I wonder if that organisation will also deny people wearing their T-shirts when these people go on praiseworthy campaigns.

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS EXPLAINS REPEAL OF MIXED POLITICAL PARTIES BAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 May 85 p 3

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

THE National Party is unlikely to open its doors to people of colour when the 16-year-old ban on mixed political parties is lifted.

The Conservative Party will also remain an all-White body, but the other six major political parties in Parliament all say they will open their membership once the Political Interference Act goes.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, announced at the weekend the Government's intention to repeal the Act.

"Since the enactment of the Act, circumstances have changed drastically. In terms of the constitution, Whites and the Coloured and Indian communities now have equal political rights," Mr Heunis said.

But, he added, the repeal of this law did not mean that the Government had deviated from its principle that all groups should participate in decision-making as groups.

Mr Heunis made it clear that with the Act's repeal, Blacks would also be allowed to join "open"

political parties.

The Minister said he proposed to introduce the new legislation this session. However, since it must then go to the Standing Committee on Constitutional Development and Planning, it is not yet certain that the Bill will go through all its stages at the present session, due to end on June 15.

Although people of any colour may then support any political party, the new constitution and the Electoral Act contain provisions that only a person of the relevant race group may be nominated as a candidate for one of the three Houses — the House of Assembly (White), House of Representatives (Coloured) and House of Delegates (Indian).

Dr Christoffel van der Merwe, political scientist, (NP, Helderkruijn) and NP information officer, told The Citizen that he did not believe the abolition of the Act would bring about any dramatic changes in the country's present political structures.

Political parties were now free to form informal alliances. While the aboli-

tion would open the way for formal alliances, he did not see this as likely in the immediate future.

Asked about section 36 of the constitution, which bars any political party from putting up candidates under the same party banner for elections to different Houses, he pointed out that two members of the House of Delegates (Indian) were members of the Coloured Labour Party. They were present in the Indian chamber as "independents".

"There is still uncertainty over this clause, but it is so easily circumvented that I think it will also go," Dr Van Der Merwe said.

If this clause too disappeared, then any political party could enter candidates for election to any of the three houses.

Questioned on the possibility of the National Party opening its membership to all races, Dr Van der Merwe said: "The matter has never been discussed in the National Party and only party congress can decide such a matter. However, I believe it is very doubtful.

"We are happy to work with the majority parties in the other Houses without trying to form a majority in all three Houses."

The Conservative Party is adamant on remaining an all-White party. But all the other major parties have welcomed the in-

tended repeal on mixed parties, the PFP and NRP in the House of Assembly, Labour Party and Democratic Workers' Party in the House of Representatives, and the National People's Party and Solidarity in the House of Delegates.

Dr J N Reddy, leader of Solidarity, denied weekend newspaper reports that Solidarity was to merge with the PFP.

"It hasn't even been discussed. The announcement that the law would be repealed was only made at the weekend. To speculate on future action is absolutely premature," he told The Citizen in an interview.

The Labour Party has also denied newspaper reports that it plans to form an election pact with the PFP.

The Labour Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said: "The Labour Party has not had talks with any political party in the country about the possibility of forming alliances so that elections can be formed on a common front.

"There are obviously many points on which the party agrees with other political parties, but this does not mean that it would form pacts or alliances with these parties.

"We will fight elections where we believe we stand a chance of winning."

SOUTH AFRICA

MIXED MARRIAGE CLASSIFICATION SPELLED OUT BY MINISTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 May 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

THE children of a White man who marries across the colour line after the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act will be classified as "Cape Coloured", regardless of the race of his wife.

This is one of the consequences of "legal" mixed marriages, spelt out by Mr Piet Badenhorst, Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

In analysing the political and social implications of mixed marriages, Mr Badenhorst said it had to be remembered that the population register was the basis of the new dispensation in regard to exercising individual rights.

In terms of the Population Registration Act, the children of a White father and a mother who was Cape Coloured, Griqua, Malay, Chinese, Indian, "other Asian" or "other Coloured" should be classified as "other Coloured".

Classified

However, since the classification was no longer used because of objections from Coloured lead-

ers, the children would be classified as Cape Coloured. "The Cape Coloured classification has no geographical connotation," said Mr Badenhorst.

In the case of a White mother and a father belonging to any of these groups, the child would be classified in the father's ethnic group.

Where a White person married a Black, the children would be classified as Cape Coloured regardless of which parent was White and which was Black.

"Children from a White-Black marriage must, in terms of the 1950 Population Registration Act, be classified in a group of which neither the father nor the mother is a member.

"One can presume that in practice, the children will later be reclassified to the group with which the parents eventually associate.

"This already happens with the children of Black-Coloured marriages, where the children are classified as Xhosa, Zulu and so on according to the group with which the parents associate, or they are classified as Cape

Coloured."

Permit

On housing, Mr Badenhorst said the Group Areas Act provided that a permit could be issued to a person allowing him to occupy premises in an area reserved for another group. But he could not own property in that area. However, Article 12 of the Act deemed a person who married or lived with somebody of another group to be a member of that group — with the exception of the White group.

Mr Badenhorst said the Act was flexible enough to cope with any problems in regard to mixed couples and group areas. This applied to occupation of land and the use of facilities, for which permits could be issued.

He referred to restaurants, community facilities, cinemas, theatres, hospitals, schools and welfare institutions.

"However, mixed marriages may necessitate some adaptations of policy in regard to the use of some facilities. For example, it is not at the moment policy to grant exemption permits for 'open cinemas'."

In regard to education, Mr Badenhorst said the children of mixed couples would have to attend a school of the race group to which they were classified under the Population Registration Act.

If there were problems in this regard, permits could be issued to a child to attend the school of another group.

Rights

Dealing with voting rights, Mr Badenhorst said that the right of a White, Coloured or Indian person to vote in the new tricameral system for the relevant House in Parliament remained intact, in that there were separate voters' rolls for each house.

The White person would however, lose his or her municipal vote.

"If the couple live in a Coloured residential area, for example, the White person would not qualify to vote for the Coloured local authority."

The Group Areas Act determined that a White who lived with or who married a Black, Coloured, Indian, Chinese or Malay was "deemed to be of the same population group as his or her spouse".

Section 21 of the Act provided that a person could apply for a permit to own, occupy or use immovable property in another group as his or her spouse.

Section 21 of the Act provided that a person could apply for a permit to own, occupy or use immovable property in another group area.

"Both the White and the non-White spouse would have to apply for a permit to live in a White Group Area because on contracting a mixed marriage the White becomes disqualified in regard to a White Group Area."

Ownership

The "disqualification" applies to ownership, occupation and use of immovable property.

Mr Badenhorst said a mixed couple could then either live in the group area of the non-White spouse, or apply for a permit to live in a White group area or a group area to which neither belonged.

The Population Registration Act allowed for a spouse to apply for reclassification to the group of his or her partner. Origin, appearance and acceptance were the standards by which decisions were made on these applications.

"In the case of the reclassification of one of the partners after a mixed marriage, the couple and their children will go about their activities in the same way as any non-mixed marriage."

Mr Badenhorst said in summary it was clear that the continued social, educational and constitutional ordering of society in terms of group relationships would not be disturbed by the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act.

SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL BLACK COURTS TO BE ABOLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 May 85 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Draft legislation providing for the formal abolition of Commissioners' Courts and the Commissioners' Appeal Court had been sent to interested parties for comment, according to a Department of Justice memorandum tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The memorandum is in response to recommendations of the Hoexter Commission of inquiry into the structure and functioning of the courts, and sets out the Government's standpoints and actions.

On special courts for Blacks, the commission found that, since their institution, the Black population had undergone a material change in their standard of living,

way of life, family life and education.

The preservation of these special courts, with the exception of Chiefs' Courts, could no longer be justified.

It recommended that the latter be retained for as long as they continued to meet the needs of the Blacks, and that they remain under the administrative control of the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Both Commissioners' Courts and their Appeal Court should be abolished as soon as possible and their functions transferred to other relevant courts in the judicial system.

The memorandum tabled yesterday said the Government had already

indicated it accepted these, and other related recommendations, of the commission.

The legal functions of the Department of Co-operation and Development — including those of the Commissioners' Courts, the Appeal Court, and the Divorce Court for Blacks — had been transferred to the Department of Justice on September 1 last year.

Complete administration of these courts, as well as staff matters and legal training now fell under the directorate: Justice.

"Draft legislation to provide for the formal abolition of the first-mentioned two courts has already been forwarded to interested parties for comment."

It was important to note this draft legislation expressly provides that magistrates' courts may take judicial notice of indigenous laws and customs, as is currently the case with Commissioners' Courts.

"The Government . . . attaches great value to the preservation of this part of South African Law."

The Divorce Court for Blacks was provisionally being retained, pending the finalisation of the Family Court Bill, now being considered by a joint committee of Parliament, the memorandum said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/334

SOUTH AFRICA

AMENDMENTS TO MIXED PARTIES ACT PUBLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 May 85

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A Bill amending the Political Interference Act to allow all races to join any political party was published yesterday.

According to a memorandum attached to the Constitutional Affairs Amendment Bill, the legislation repeals the provisions of the Political Interference Act which prohibit interference by one population group in the politics of another group.

Arising from the announcement that provincial councils will be abolished in 1986, the Bill also provides that casual vacancies in provincial councils will not be filled.

A further provision defers local government elections until 1988.

Section two of the Political Interference Act, together with section one, prohibits mixed political parties, electoral assistance across the colour line and mixed political

meetings. This now falls away.

Another section prohibiting political parties from receiving financial support from another country remains with steeply increased penalties for offenders.

Fines for receiving financial assistance from abroad are increased from a maximum of R600 to R3 000 for first offenders and from R2 000 to R10 000 for second or subsequent offences.

A clause which stipulates that no prosecutions will be instituted without the express direction of the Attorney General has been dropped. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/334

SOUTH AFRICA

MAY EFFORT TO INSTIGATE BLACK WORKERS' STRIKE FAILS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 May 85 p 10

[Article by Dawie: "Without Further Ado, Black Workers, Too, Have Now Come Out against Disinvestment"]

[Text] However one may look at it, there is reason for thankfulness in the nearly complete failure of yesterday's effort to instigate a nationwide strike by black workers in South Africa.

The organizers of the plan clearly hoped that they might use the current economic and security situation in the nation to cause large-scale disruption. In certain circles there was ready evidence of how hundreds of thousands supported the summons [to strike].

Deaths

In fact, nothing came of it. Why not? It is essential that we try to find the answer to this question.

Let it be said from the very outset that it certainly does not mean that the masses of Blacks remain indifferent to prison deaths, such as the one to which the job-boycott campaign was linked. Everyone feels very much concerned, and until we get the answers that the investigations will produce, these occurrences will have to receive a great deal of urgent attention.

Back, then, to the question of the lack of success in making use of such an emotion-laden event to inflict a further set-back on the nation.

One of the first "excuses" offered yesterday was that it only shows how fearful the workers are in today's difficult economy, of losing their job or receiving a reduced salary. The argument behind this is that it is economic power and money that has talked louder than anything else.

This may be true, but then, of course, it would mean that South Africa's black workers struck a hard blow against disinvestiture yesterday. If that is how they feel about a day's work boycott or a two-hour strike, what must they not think of the many more horrible aspects of disinvestiture?

Certain of those who campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa are quick to say how prepared the masses would be to make "sacrifices." Those who take this stand--and they usually lack for nothing themselves--claim that the "oppressed masses" already endure such tribulations that it does not matter to them if they have to suffer still greater ones.

Is It True?

Is this true? Are South Africa's black workers so utterly without hope for a better future that they are deliberately ready to plunge their families into the greatest misery for one, two or ten years (Who knows how long?)? Do they believe that if everything here crumbles into a heap of ruins one day, a prosperous utopia will rise up from it the next?

Authoritative surveys have already shown the contrary, of course, but to hear Bishop Tutu and others on their trips abroad arousing people's feelings against South Africa, one would never think that they are aware of these facts. They make it sound as if greater poverty is welcome and will actually be a pleasant experience for the Blacks.

But perhaps it is not only an economic argument that forced the conclusion yesterday. Perhaps the reason is that further disruption will serve the interests of no one, either socially or politically.

Have we not here seen evidence of that great majority that they so easily drag along in order to create a chaos? Is it not proof of a positive attitude that still exists and that contains hope for the future, provided we continue to build on it?

Unions

Perhaps it is even an indication of how Blacks are beginning to tire of the chronic unrest in the nation. A propos of this, in recent years there have been signs that workers are not staying off the job any more so readily as was true earlier. Perhaps some of them have learned that they are the ones who suffer every time, and that that is not the way to reach one's goal.

Another factor that cannot be overlooked is that the black unions' large-scale efforts to manipulate the workers have backfired. It does not look as if they yet possess the power that they so readily assume for themselves.

Still a Chance

There must, of course, be acceptance that these efforts will be sustained. The possibility exists that henceforth the black unions will be used more and more for political and other purposes, even though they could not handle such a role yesterday.

Out of yesterday's events, one major deduction must be made: the time is not ripe for reasonableness, although the radicals say that it is. Let opportunity be grasped with both hands, in order to assure that unreasonableness and disruption of communication do not get the upper hand.

SOUTH AFRICA

UNEMPLOYMENT, UNREST REMEDIED BY WORK PROGRAMS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 May 85 p 12

[Text] The decision of the cabinet to expand the special programs for job-creation in urban districts will be welcomed by everyone who is concerned about the great increase in unemployment among all the population groups in the nation.

Although the 100 million rands allocated for the programs is a modest amount when compared with the enormous extent of the problem, it will nevertheless bring relief to a significant number of unemployed persons. They and their families will thus be freed from the suffering, uncertainty and anxiety that go hand in hand with unemployment.

People will appreciate the fact that the government, despite its vital re-trenchment program, has relinquished the amount pledged. By this action it has given an example to the private sector, which must also devise plans to help create more jobs. This is a task that the government cannot accomplish by itself.

Despite the political origin of the chronic disturbances in the nation, unemployment plays an important role in them as well. Where there is an increase in unemployment, there is often unrest and violence. It is therefore a good thing that East Cape Province, which is seriously affected by the recession and the violence, will be receiving special attention.

Not only has the serious economic recession in the country led to lay-offs for many people, but new job-seekers are also being seriously affected.

According to the interim results of this year's census, the population of South Africa now stands at 27 million. At the present rate of growth, it will increase to 39.5 million by the year 2000, and to 137 million by the year 2050. Therefore an important phase of the battle against unemployment is the greater attention that must be given to family planning and counseling.

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CSO: 3401/203

SOUTH AFRICA

NONCOMPLYING FARMERS THREATENED IN CORN BOYCOTT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Farmers Who Deliver Corn Are Threatened"]

[Text] Bloemfontein--The corn dispute has taken a serious turn in that farmers who are delivering corn are being threatened that they and their children will be isolated and cast out from community life.

Other developments in the corn dispute:

NAMPO [National Maize Producers' Organization] is going to talk to black labor unions and consumer organizations in order to explain to them the implications of the corn boycott.

The LP [member of parliament] for Parys, Mr Pikkie Maree, the LP for Schweizer-Reneke, Mr Willie Lemmer, and the LPR [member of provincial council] for Bothaville, Mr Faan Nel, are no longer distancing themselves from the government's decision concerning the price of corn. They announced yesterday that they now support the government in its dispute with NAMPO (see story on page two).

Some corn farmers are questioning NAMPO's handling of the dispute.

Allegations are being made that the affair is gaining an increasingly partisan hue.

The minister of agricultural economics, Mr Greyling Wentzel, has warned against stirring up unrest.

The government will also speak with black consumer organizations and trade unions in order to explain the affair to them.

Mr Faan Nel, who in addition to being LPR for Bothaville is also a member of NAMPO, said that a fellow member of NAMPO told him yesterday that "he will be cast out from the community." His children will also be "cast out" if he delivers his corn.

A number of farmers have called him and said that they are being threatened with the possibility that they and their families will be isolated and cast out from the community if they deliver their corn. "I will not allow a revolver to be held to my head, and I'm not worried about it," said Mr Nel, whose trucks began to deliver his corn yesterday.

Mr Nel says that now he understands why the price of corn was not increased, after initially having joined forces with his LP, Mr Pikkie Maree, in distancing themselves from the government's decision.

Mr Maree and Mr Nel appealed to farmers to stop holding back their corn.

Several farmers in the Orange Free State, the Western Transvaal and the Springbokvlakte feel that the boycott cannot succeed and that they are going to deliver their corn.

Mr Sarel Haasbroek of Bothaville says that it does not become South African farmers to demonstrate and boycott.

Mr Julius Zerwick of Christiana says that it is clear to him that the dispute is "an out-and-out CP [Conservative Party] fight." Mr Albert Groothof and Dr Stoffel de Beer of the Springbokvlakte also feel that there are political motives behind the campaign.

12271

CSO: 3401/206

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON CORN PRICE DISPUTE, THREAT OF BOYCOTT

Structural Changes Advocated

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 10 May 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Short But Fierce"]

[Text] It was a short-lived but fierce battle.

And there were too many reproaches and hard words to allow one to believe that the corn dispute will now simply fall into oblivion. Even so, there is joy that the farmers and the government are again sitting and talking around the same table.

There will always be problems about the determination of the producer's price for corn, for the simple reason that there are so many interest groups. If the farmers are satisfied, then the consumer will certainly complain. Then there are the ranchers and the dairy industry, who must also adapt to the price of corn. To say nothing of input costs.

In such a complicated situation, priority must as a rule be given to the broader interest. This is why it was asked again recently that the state withdraw, so that the mechanisms of the free market system can gradually go into effect.

Not that this is going to be that easy in the case of the corn trade, since the producer and the consumer are poles apart, with a chain of intermediary interests. It is after all a fact that farmers cannot deliver their products to the supermarket themselves.

But with the silos and the corporations and the wholesale and retail dealers, the detour is in fact an extensive one. To say nothing of the control council. No wonder the producer's price and the price ultimately paid by the consumer differ so considerably.

These are all matters to which continuous attention should be paid. And many other matters as well, such as total strategy, planting quotas, or a restructuring of the industry.

Perhaps one positive effect of the most recent dispute is that the state and the farmer will now seek with greater earnest solutions to all the problems. And that some farmers will realize that they must make an effort to compete on the open market.

Grievances and protests about decisions affecting the farmer and his product should under no circumstances turn into venom and petulance. This made the most recent fight an unusually unpleasant and bitter one. Then there is also unfortunately strong suspicion that politics played a role.

If one result of all these problems is that the minister and NAMPO [National Maize Producers' Organization] come closer to a solution in the present negotiations and in the future, then the fierce corn dispute was perhaps worth it.

Political Aspects

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 6 May 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Price Politics"]

[Text] Naturally the corn farmers will deny that their campaign of protest concerning the producer's price of their product was politically inspired. Nor do we wish to allege this. We do want to warn them that the danger of their being taken along in political tow is now more real than ever.

The language being used by their leaders and the actions being advocated are of the type that invite confrontation with the government and are well suited to certain political parties in particular. This will also not be the first situation to be exploited by both the Left and the Right against the government.

In a grain elevator boycott, for example, the farmer can only lose. After all, a government that has fought foreign boycotts for so many years may never and will never allow this same weapon to be used against it by its own people. What sort of leaders or advisors are these who advocate such actions? And whose interests are they in fact serving?

These are the sorts of questions for which the corn farmers must find answers in the week that lies ahead.

No one can maintain that they are not suffering hardship. But even the most hotheaded among them will have to acknowledge that the Nationalist government has rushed to their aid every time. If this cannot happen this year to the same degree, then there must be good reasons for it.

Besides, they are not the only ones who are suffering. And here we wish to issue a warning that we have previously issued to farmers in general: they should be careful with their pressure for state assistance not to create a chasm between them and other South Africans. Many businesses are going under these days. No one can help them. And we already hear a murmuring: "Should the unsuccessful farmer be subsidized at the expense of my survival?" This is something else to which their leaders should pay attention--if they are seriously and unselfishly concerned about the fate of the corn farmer.

SOUTH AFRICA

GREATER ROLE FOR AFRIKAANS IN BUSINESS ADVOCATED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 May 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Forward Afrikaans"]

[Text] Without trumpet fanfare or drum roll, Afrikaans made its appearance 60 years ago as an official national language. On 8 May 1925, a joint session of the House of Assembly and the Senate recognized, with no dissenting votes, Afrikaans as an official language by adopting a corresponding change in the constitution.

The people involved with the issue at the time did indeed clearly recognize the importance of the step. Dr D. F. Malan, the minister of education, said in his speech for the second reading that for the country's "Dutch speakers" there is only one language that is truly their own, namely Afrikaans. "It is the symbol of the people, of their existence." By recognizing it, "the Dutch-speaking part of the South African people will feel for the first time that they are fully recognized and that in their own country they are fully free and at home."

In an editorial entitled "An Historic Event," DIE BURGER also wrote that if the unanimity prevalent in Parliament carries on outside it as well, then it could be "a turning point in the history of South Africa."

In the final analysis, the constitutional modification changed little. Afrikaans was already rather well established as a language. Even Hansard was already being published in Afrikaans.

Afrikaans already had an adequate grammar and literature--and several years later, in 1947, the renowned Dutch poet A. Roland Horst declared that a number of Afrikaans poets had brought Afrikaans poetry up to world standards.

But all this was not enough; the language still had to fight for its place in real life. Certainly the most important means was to insist at all times on bilingualism. During its time in power--1924-1933 and since 1948--the National Party has made an effort to promote bilingualism in the civil service, often against strong resistance. Bilingualism, it was snarled, is "a positive handicap," "a big mistake," "an Afrikaans fetish," etc.

Outside governmental bodies, it was the task of organizations such as the Economic Institute of the FAK [Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Societies], the Reddingsdaadbond and the AHI [Afrikaans Institute of Trade] to give Afrikaans economic worth as well, and as a language of commerce to make its survival all the more certain.

Official recognition as a national language and the compliance with the principle of bilingualism in the civil service imply a great number of advantages for Afrikaans.

However, in everyday life the Afrikaans speaker cannot hide behind fortifications written into the constitution; there he must work hard to preserve his language. How often does one still hear of shop assistants, secretaries or businessmen who belittle Afrikaans? Is it not a fact that Afrikaans is treated in a very slipshod manner in the advertising world--and must often submit to the most atrocious translations thinkable?

If Afrikaans cannot assume its rightful place in the business world, its legal entrenchment as an official language will with time be of less and less help. And this means that many Afrikaans speakers will have to abandon their laxity in preserving the language.

There is indeed one ray of hope for the future of Afrikaans: indications are that the language is gaining ground among coloreds. Too many white Afrikaners have self-righteously appropriated the language for themselves and claimed sole possession of it, while the language is nevertheless flourishing among coloreds, and also among other non-whites, who are in some respects making an irreplaceable contribution.

Whatever constitutional models South Africa is now moving towards, Afrikaans as an official language is not only non-negotiable, it is not even up for discussion. But then every Afrikaans speaker must certainly put his shoulder to the wheel to make his language more attractive economically and in other senses, and to eliminate narrow connotations based on color out of love for and a bond with the language, so that it becomes a broad means for closer ties.

Otherwise, it runs the danger of becoming with time merely an interesting fossil with entertainment value.

12271

CSO: 3401/205

SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU ACCUSED OF DOUBLE TALK ON DISINVESTMENT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 May 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Double-Barreled Propaganda"]

[Text] The precarious political activities of Bishop Desmond Tutu in his attempts to get at the South African government are going on their merry way, as is again evident from his statements on his American visit.

One of the most striking features of his statements is his double-barreled propaganda on the question of foreign economic sanctions against South Africa.

On the one hand, he frequently says that he cannot speak out in favor of disinvestment, ostensibly because this would be a punishable offense in South Africa. But is it not in fact because he clearly understands that he has no mandate from South Africa's blacks to advocate sanctions which, if they were to succeed, would hit those people the hardest?

Yet he makes no secret of how he feels about the issue. He even encourages Americans demonstrating in favor of disinvestment to continue their actions. "Apartheid" will supposedly die out quickly if America pursues the same policy towards South Africa as it is pursuing towards Nicaragua, against which a general economic boycott was recently imposed.

The other day, the bishop was "magnanimous" enough to give the South African government a two-year grace period before he would campaign for economic steps against the country.

Some time or another, he will have to stop riding more than one political horse at a time. Goodness only knows if and when this will happen, since he appears to be totally swept away by the intoxicating atmosphere of Tutu glorification being accorded him in America. This is becoming so bad that Sunday the mayor of San Francisco compared him in one breath with Jesus Christ, Martin Luther King and Gandhi!

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SOUTH AFRICA

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES GROSSLY INACCURATE, MEANINGLESS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 May 85 p 15

[Text]

Unemployment figures for blacks in South Africa are "grossly inaccurate and meaningless."

White unemployment has risen rapidly during the recession but the figure is lower than for other races.

A study of employment, released by the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) shows that unemployment among all races has risen sharply, but official statistics do not accurately reflect the situation since they are based only on the number of registered jobless.

Trade unions and academics have in the past disputed unemployment figures released by the government, while unofficial reports have estimated the figure at over 2,5 million and still rising.

The Tucsa analysis reveals that unemployment in March this year was 68,5 percent higher than a year earlier.

Of all the races, according to the study, the hardest-hit (excluding blacks) were Asian workers, where the percentage increased by more than 100 percent. Coloureds were the next on the list at more than 70 percent and whites followed at just over 50 percent.

Tucsa says it has ignored figures for black unemployment since these are "grossly inaccurate and meaningless." In fact Tucsa would like the government to gather its unemployment statistics, not

on a racial basis but as is commonly done in other countries, where the unemployed are categorised into non-skilled, semi-skilled etc, and not according to race.

"The figures for job advertisements in the newspapers are also taking a nose-dive. The federation attributes the causes of retrenchment

to:

- The general recessionary conditions in the economy and lack of sufficient demand for local products,
- Competition by imported products and,
- Government decentralisation policies which, for political considerations, motivate businesses to move from urban to rural areas.

The federation questions the wisdom of these "depressing economic policies" aimed at fighting inflation in a country where so many of its residents are near the subsistence level.

CSO: 3400/334

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIVATE SECTOR WILL BE TAXED BY NEW COUNCILS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 May 85 p 10

[Text]

THE new regional services councils spelt political death for city councillors aspiring to become members as they would be forced to make "concession after concession" and tax the private sector until it hurt, the chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, has warned.

However, he said the new dispensation for local authorities would be worth it if peace was finally brought to the townships.

Mr Oberholzer was speaking during a four-hour debate at the city council's monthly meeting on Tuesday on a motion "supporting the steps taken at central Government level to create a new constitutional dispensation by evolutionary means, affording all population groups the opportunity to participate in the political decision making process at local government level".

The motion also assured the State President of the council's support and undertaking to positively

contribute towards a stable and peaceful co-existence of all communities in the city.

Despite Progressive Federal Party opposition, the council accepted the motion proposed by the deputy-leader of the NP and member of the management committee, Mr Danie van Zyl.

Mr Oberholzer said the RSC's would draw funds from the local authorities, forcing an increase in municipal services fees for which individual councillors would be blamed by voters.

Mr Oberholzer added that Whites would be "provoked" as never before and would have to exercise extreme patience and wisdom in a period which would see Blacks sitting in the same council chamber as Whites for the first time.

The leader of the opposition PFP caucus, Mr Sam Moss, called on the State President to make a clear statement of intent to move South Africa towards real power sharing and the abolition of discrimination and apartheid.

CSO: 3400/335

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIONIST FIGHTS COAL MINING NEAR UMFOLOZI

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 May 85 p 11

[Text]

DURBAN. — Natal Parks Board officials are angry and bitter that a company has been granted the right to mine coal near the world famous Umfolozi Game Reserve and that another company has been granted prospecting rights in the Hluhluwe corridor in Zululand.

It is known that the world famous conservationist, Mr Ian Player, who was recently appointed to the board of the Parks Board, went to the highest levels to try and prevent the mining operation getting off the ground.

According to Dr John Vincent, a director of the Parks Board, the company is due to start operations before the end of the year to the west of the Umfolozi River and near the world famous wild life sanctuary.

He said it was a tragedy for nature conservationists that mining would be allowed in the area.

It went without saying

that the operation would disturb the balance of nature, would chase away bird and wild life and would ruin many of the areas which had remained intact since the area had been proclaimed a nature reserve.

He forecast that the air would become polluted, that the river itself would also become polluted.

CSO: 3400/335

SOUTH AFRICA

ISSUE OF CONSCRIPTION VERSUS PROFESSIONAL ARMY EXAMINED

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English May 85 pp 6-8, 11

[Article by Helmoed-Romer Heitman]

[Text]

The conscript versus professional army issue has brought one of the very rare debates of a defence issue in this country. As such, it has done our defence much good. Much of the debate has, however, been rather ill-informed, with really only Mr Philip Myburgh and General I.S. Guilford providing an informed and thought-out contribution. Both in effect argue for a combined regular/reserve force and this does certainly seem to hold out the best prospects for meeting our defence needs without damaging the economy. Both do, however, also leave some weaknesses in their arguments. Another argument that has received some prominence is Sir Richard Luyt's — expressed in an address to the Black Sash — which is dangerously ill-conceived.

Before looking at the arguments of Messrs Myburgh and Guilford and at the general picture, it is necessary to deal briefly with Sir Richard Luyt's frightening misconception of the defence situation. Specifically, it is necessary to finally lay to rest the notion that because South Africa went through two world wars without conscription, there is no need for it now. Neither in 1914 nor in 1939 was there any immediate direct threat to South Africa. We could, therefore, take the

time to build up and train forces up to a level where they were combat-ready. This would hardly apply in the present case where there is a direct, if not yet immediate, threat to South African territory. The luxury afforded us in 1914 and 1939 will thus not again be available. We will have to fight what the Americans like to call a "come as you are war". Finally, Sir Richard would do well to bear in mind that we did not find sufficient volunteers after the desert campaigns to fill out the originally planned force for Europe, having to settle for sending only one division. This in the middle of a war widely regarded as "just" and marketed as such by the press. How would we in peacetime find sufficient volunteers to man a useful army to deal with some future threat in the face of press and political opposition?

Mr Myburgh's argument, well researched and reasoned though it is, does to some extent rest on misconceptions:

1. Did the British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand armies really switch away from conscription out of military conviction, or was it perhaps in rather larger part due to a political situation which did not readily allow conscription to continue? Certainly the US Army "went

There has been considerable reaction to the airing of thoughts on the make-up of the SADF by Mr P A Myburgh Snr and General IS Guilford. In this article the writer presents further ideas for consideration and discussion.

professional" with considerable misgivings which have since been borne out. The problems of attracting the calibre of man required have indeed been major and the reports of a lowering of the intelligence level among recruits were far from exaggerated and have given the training units many headaches. It was only during the economic slump that the army succeeded in again attracting a high calibre of recruit in any numbers and these are only being retained with considerable difficulty now that the economy is again demanding skilled manpower in some numbers.

2. While the conscript soldier certainly did bring some problems for the US Army in Vietnam, these were hardly a major cause of its failure to save that unhappy situation. The war in Vietnam was lost simply because America at no stage demonstrated — and in fact probably never had — any intention of winning it, intending merely to assist South Vietnam not to lose. The North Vietnamese were quite aware of this and that naturally gave them the inner strength to carry on — the worst that could happen was that they might not win, there was no way that they could lose. For the American soldier, professional or draftee, the situation was the opposite, he knew that he was fighting to no purpose. On the subject of conscription per se, the real problem lay not in the fact of conscription, but in the execution thereof. The injustices and inequities of the ballot system which was employed created much bitterness and also robbed the Army of many of those it most needed to recruit, leaving its lower ranks made up to an unhealthy extent of the underprivileged and the undereducated and distinctly undermotivated. This same danger lurks in wait in General Guilford's suggestion of a "smaller annual call-up".

3. The British Army of the Rhine may be regarded as the most efficient formation of its size in the NATO deployment, but my exposure to officers of various NATO armies has certainly not given me the impression that it is regarded as the most effective: it is simply too small, in some regards too ill-equipped, and too disrupted by the demands of Ulster to match the German, US and, probably although I have no experience of them, French formations.

4. The German 100 000 man army was certainly a model of efficiency and did give the Germans an edge in the early phases of the Second World War, but it did this only because it had been built and run as a leader cadre for a future larger army. Thus when conscription for the army was reintroduced, there was a large and seasoned body of men available who could immediately be promoted one or two ranks and take over the training and running of the new army. Then too, the 100 000 man army was used to train up a large reserve body in a form of disguised national service in that many men were rotated through it deliberately, serving the shortest possible period that would not give the game away. The army that made short work of all opposition until the winter of 1941 and very often after that, was essentially a conscript army led and trained by professionals, it was certainly not a professional force.

Despite these underlying misconceptions, Mr Myburgh's argument is certainly valid when it comes to contrasting the quality of the professional soldier with that of the unwilling conscript or even the short-term volunteer. The problem lies in the difficulty of attracting and paying sufficient of these professional soldiers to field an army capable of doing the job. This is not made any easier by the growing complexity of land warfare, which raises the minimum intellectual level required of even the simple soldier to where the army must be in direct competition with industry and commerce for his services. This, in turn, raises two difficulties, one of which is finding the funds to pay a professional army. The British have calculated that a private soldier costs somewhere around £12 000 per annum to pay and maintain. The second difficulty is of even greater import to a developing economy such as ours — while it is unhealthy to withdraw men from the economy for regular camps, etc, would it not be even more unhealthy to withdraw a large number permanently from the economy?

Mr Myburgh addresses these problems, in effect, by underestimating the threat, seeing it as essentially African manned and operating on a basis closely akin to that of the Central Asian horde. While this is certainly one possible form which the threat might take, it also represents an easy way out for one arguing the pros of a small professional army. Unfortunately, an army size, structure and organisation predicated on dealing with such a threat would be unable to deal with a moderately large and well-equipped mechanised proxy force operating in support of such a horde. In this regard it is as well to bear in mind the size of the Soviets' Ro-Ro and Ro-Flo fleet. While their actual naval amphibious capability is hardly startling, it is this component of their merchant marine that gives them strategic mobility of the first order. It is certainly sufficient to move all the vehicles and stores of a typical All Arms Army to anywhere in the world with half-way reasonable port facilities without in any way stretching its resources. The Soviet deployments of equipment and Cuban troops to Angola and Ethiopia were carried out in relatively short order without making much use of this capability and were certainly impressive enough.

Given that a nation's defence planning must be carried out on "worst possible case that can be at all dealt with" basis, we must take into account the possibility of a multi-division proxy force arriving on our doorstep over a relatively short period. Certainly not a period of days or even a few weeks, but certainly much faster than we could reorganise our army to meet such a new threat. Those who would argue that such a deployment is "impossible" would do well to look again at Angola and Ethiopia. Certainly one senior officer who is no longer serving must have been rather embarrassed by those events, having shortly before gone on record in discussion with a recently retired NATO general that "it is logistically impossible for any external power to deploy and operate a division-sized or larger force in Africa south of the Sahara".

We all live and learn, but in the war business it is as well to learn from others mistakes rather than our own, and to gamble only if there is no other way. We have, in fact, spent most of the post war period gambling that there would be no conventional or semi-conventional near or medium-term threat. We were lucky. One result, however, has been that, despite recent and continuing major re-equipment, the Army is still badly under-equipped in some crucial categories. Addressing this problem is going to represent a major drain on available funds at precisely the time when we should be looking at the question of fighter and attack aircraft replacements for the SAAF, which will soon be facing a bloc obsolescence problem and is already very short of long-range attack aircraft. We really cannot expect to get away with the same gamble a second time.

In structuring the SA Army, therefore, we must take into account the possibility of a conventional, mechanised assault across one or more boundaries in support of a "horde" and of widespread internal unrest, terrorism, sabotage and guerilla operations. This forces us into a dual structure along the lines of our existing organisation and requires an overall strength of roughly the same order, that is to say around the 350 000 theoretically mobilisable mark. The conventional or manoeuvre force alone will need to field some ten or so large brigades or small divisions, thereby taking up something like 150 000 men with only minimal provision for supporting troops and services and for reserves. Mr Myburgh's 70 000 man force would, I fear, be used up rather quickly in a real war. Also, he has made no provision for any of the supporting elements his rather small brigades would require in anything but combat against his forseen "hordes". The small Spanish brigade to which Mr Myburgh refers appears to be essentially an intervention force which is intended to handle short-term or minor problems or to be linked up with by conventional ground forces. It is hardly a basis on which we can ground the organisation of our manoeuvre formations.

The matter of internal security, rear areas support, et al, would probably require some 150 000 of the remaining 200 000. Whether these 150 000 men are seen as a part of the Army or as a part of the Police or as an independent "third force" or whatever, is largely academic. This manpower would still have to be found by means of a national service system. To my mind it would still have to be preferable to fill some of these slots with men cycled out of the conventional force for reasons of age, business commitments, etc who could take on the bulk of the non-continuous duties of such a force. The not inconsiderable standing or semi-standing element that would be required in wartime will have to be drawn from among younger men in competition with the conventional or manoeuvre force.

We are thus not left with much leeway from the present force strength that is theoretically available to us. The remaining 50 000 of the theoretical 350 000 figure will be largely used up by the various centralised services and to allow for those personnel who would for one or another reason not be available for call-up. This is always assuming that we do not indulge in a major expansion of either the SAAF or the SAN, which between them are at present estimated to draw about 43 000 men in wartime from the overall national total of around 400 000 theoretically available.

Against this background, a professional force is simply not a feasible proposition. A small professionally-manned manoeuvre element forming a part of a larger, militia-based, army would, on the other hand, be an extremely attractive concept. Comprising, perhaps, a mechanised brigade supported by some motorised infantry and a small airborne element, this would provide a force to carry out any necessary cross-border strikes, without having to resort to either calling-up reserves and thereby compromising security, or to interrupting training cycles. At the same time, such a force would insure to some extent against possible military adventurism on the part of our potential enemies. It would also provide a small conventional covering force which would go some way towards freeing us from the danger of being forced into either major pre-emption or "strangulation by mobilisation", which is always a serious weakness of any militia-based defence and which has been in large part responsible for Israel's aggressive stance — a stance which the international political situation will not allow us.

Similarly, a small standing internal security force which could handle riot control and small-scale insurgency problems would bring several advantages, not least freeing the police from the unhappy riot control task to concentrate on its role as the "friend and helper" of all inhabitants of the country. Ideally, we would be looking at a "third force" in this regard, rather than an element of the Army, the employment of which will always make a riot look like a revolution in the making to overseas observers. Such a "third force" could also conveniently and practically be tasked with border control and similar missions. Army internal security elements would then only need to be called up in the event of war or large-scale insurrection at which time the "third force" would come under army control.

Given such standing forces to handle a large proportion of less-than-worst-case situations, we could probably reduce the period of national service once the SWA situation is out of the way. Men called up for the manoeuvre force would probably still need to serve for fifteen to eighteen months if they are to be thoroughly trained and have that training firmed by means of lengthy unit and formation-level field exercises. Men called up for the internal security elements of the army and for some of the supporting services of the manoeuvre force, could probably be adequately trained up in a twelve month period. The need for extended call-ups would then also fall away except in the most serious situation, greatly reducing the burden on the Citizen Force and Commandos. An ideal refresher/updating training cycle under these circumstances could be based essentially on that already in use with many units and would provide for:

1. One day per week for leader group and administrative personnel;
2. One weekend per month for leader group, administrative and other key personnel and specialists;

3. An annual field exercise, either as a part of the parent formation or simply as a unit;

4. Promotion and other courses as needed, if necessary in place of the field exercise in alternate years, the latter then being replaced by a shorter — say one week — training period.

The standing forces themselves could be made up of a mix of professional officers, career and short-service NCOs and short-service other ranks. The short-service career pattern for both NCOs and the other ranks could profitably be linked to a retraining scheme which would prepare the former soldier for a career in civilian life. In some cases this would be easy, as the man concerned might have served as an artisan or as a specialist in some field needing skills easily converted to civilian application. Where this is not so, a lengthier and more complex training period would be needed, preferably provided by funding a place at a technikon. Personnel completing short service contracts could also prove a valuable source of future resident farmers in border areas, given suitable training — an approach used with some success by the Pakistan Army, albeit on a lower level. Another possibility might be to follow the old German example and link the short service NCO career to a guaranteed post in the civil service which would provide the necessary retraining.

We have thus arrived at something closely akin to General Gullford's concept with the major difference that the national service call-up, while shortened, has not been reduced. This is of vital importance if we are not to encounter the same interlinked difficulties of morale, motivation and discipline which plagued the US Army of the Vietnam era and for some time beyond.

To sum up, we should now begin to head towards fielding a powerful citizen army complemented by small regular standing forces to handle most of the low-intensity and/or small-scale problem that might arise. The army proper will continue to need to be national-service based for the foreseeable future, although it should be possible to reduce the period of service once the SWA situation is cleared up. The Army will also need to retain its dual structure to provide both a conventional manoeuvre capability and a territorial defence cum internal security capability if it is to address the dual threat which is the most likely prospect facing us in the event of hostilities.



1) All strength figures estimated from those published in The Military Balance.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CAPABILITIES, WEAKNESSES OF AIR FORCE EXAMINED

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English May 85 pp 13, 15

[Article by Paul Grober]

[Text]

"The South African airforce is the strongest airforce in Africa and is stronger than any other force or combination of forces on the Continent." This claim has been made on television, over the radio, in magazines and in newspapers. Not once, but many times. Thousands of South Africans have heard it. Some may even believe it. Frankly, I do not. Without even trying, I can think of some combinations of Airforces that can spoil our whole day. I think the time has arrived to take a critical and objective look at the present capabilities of the SAAF.

The threat against South Africa has been discussed many times, so I shall give only a short overview. Angola, the strongest of the so-called front line states, increased her fighter strength by over 300% in the last 3 years. Currently, Angola operates Mig 15, 17, 19, 21MF 21bis and Mig 23's, and she is about to receive some Su 22's. Zimbabwe is also expanding and is buying F7 (Chinese Mig 21) and Orao fighters. Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania all have Mig 21's. And then there is Libya. Why do I mentioned Libya? After all, Libya is 5000 km away from us. The reason is simple. Most of the aircraft in Libyan service are Libyan in name only. They are flown by Russia, East German

and other expatriate pilots and is under direct Soviet control. This is the USSR's so-called African stockpile, for use wherever they may be needed. It is not unthinkable that some of these fighters may be sent to reinforce black Airforces before any attack against SA. This will create massive problems for our small number of Mirages. (The Libyan arsenal consists of \pm 500 fighters, mostly Mig 23's, 25's and Su 22's.

Two other factors are very disturbing. Firstly, the USSR is taking into service a range of new fighters, the Su 27, Mig 29 and Mig 31. This means that in future more and more "obsolete" Mig 23 and 25's will be given freely to African states. (Small numbers of the latest generation fighters may be sold to or "presented" to them as well.) Secondly, the USSR is building her first real aircraft carriers. The days when there was no air threat from the South is thus rapidly coming to an end.

But what is the present capability of our airforce? Unfortunately, security legislation forbids the publishing of any numbers. In fact, the SADF have never released any important figures. So, we have to rely on information from Flight International, The Military balance, etc. If these figures are correct, we are indeed in very big trouble. The number of front-line fighters is

totally inadequate and a large percentage of this already small number are approaching the end of their useful lives. (The Mirage III was designed for a service life of 25 years. The Mirage III C2's are already 22 years old!) Even more serious is our inability to replace any losses, in war or peace. Even if the Mirages were updated, at tremendous cost, this fundamental problem will remain.

Now let's ignore numbers for a while and compare our best fighters with some of the world's leading combat aircraft. It is generally accepted that the current best fighters are the F15 and F16. With fuel, pilot, ammunition and missiles, the F16 has a thrust to weight ratio of 1.02 and a wing loading of 397 kg/m². The F15 has a thrust to weight ratio of 1.15 and a wing loading of 333 kg/m². Russia's latest fighters have equally impressive performance. In comparison the Mirage F1 has a thrust to weight ratio of 0.63 and a wing loading of 460 kg/m². It is hardly necessary for me to comment that this is rather less than satisfactory. (For the sake of new or young readers, I shall explain that a high thrust to weight ratio improves acceleration, while low wing loading makes a fighter more agile. The combination of HIGH thrust to weight ratio and LOW wing loading improves sustained turn rate, the single most important factor in air to air combat).

But what caused this unsatisfactory situation? Firstly, the fact that we have been involved in a COIN war for so long, led many people to think a conventional war against us is impossible. This led to overspending on the army, very little spending on the navy, and virtually no spending on air defence. Secondly those who do plan for a conventional war, base their planning on the capabilities of our immediate neighbours. Keeping in mind Russia's tremendous airlift capability, this is a rather short sighted approach. I think aircraft that can be airlifted in at short notice should play a bigger role in our planning. To summarise — we have a definite fighter-gap, and our technological lead may disappear in a very short time.

The measures that can be taken to solve our problems can be divided into 3 categories: immediate, short term and medium term. I exclude long term plans, for if we rely on long term measures to close the fighter-gap, there may be no SAAF by the time they come into effect!

Immediate:

There is in fact very little that can be done immediately. Modernisation, regrouping of squadrons etc. only delay the inevitable and don't solve our biggest problem, the inability to replace any losses. And modernisation is not so inexpensive as some people like to think. To update 1960's Mirages (built with 1955 technology) into agile 1985 dogfighters, will waste millions of rands, money which could be better spent on fighter research and development.

One possible immediate stopgap would be a bigger role for the Impala mk II. Now the Impala is no fighter, and no improvements can change that, but they happen to be available in reasonable numbers. The MB 326K (Italian cousins of our mk II's) can carry 2 heat-seeking missiles. I don't know whether our Impalas have such a capability, but if not it can be added at reasonable cost. To the best of my knowledge, the Impala can outmanoeuvre any Mach 2 fighter (due to low wing loading — only about 210 kg/m²). So, by combining the agile Impala with the look-and-shoot Kukn, we can create a relatively effective POINT DEFENCE interceptor for, say Durban and Cape Town. I must stress, however, that this can be no more than a stopgap.

Short term:

With short term I mean: 1985-1990. Perhaps the most tragic aspect of our fighter-gap, is that it can no longer be filled by a SA fighter in the short term. Modern fighters are complicated things and their development is a lengthy process. If the prototype of a SA fighter was to be completed in 1985, production could not start much before 1989, which is too late. There is one solution — Israel. Many people associate IAI (Israel Aircraft Industries) with the Kfir, which is of course a no-no to us. But before they produced the Kfir, Israel built a direct copy of the Mirage 5, known as the Nesher or Dagger. Production of this fighter stopped some time ago. If South Africa could place a large order for this fighter, the production line can be opened at relatively low cost, as the jigs etc. are still available. These Nesheres will be no better than the current Mirages, but the increase in numbers will be of great help. And with an inflation rate of around 1000% Israel will probably welcome any large export deal.

Medium term:

For the medium term (early 1990's) our only hope is a South African or partly South African fighter. A joint venture with Taiwan will probably be the best. Israel has her hands full with the Lavi and will not have money for developing yet another fighter.

Suppose, just suppose you could be the designer of a new fighter for SA, what form will your product take? A large F15 like fighter can match all our requirements, but is too costly to build in large numbers. At the other end of the scale, the F16 is affordable in the right numbers, but lacks all-weather capability and is too slow for use as an interceptor. (Our next fighter must be a multi-role machine, for interception, dogfighting and long range penetration.) Some countries have solved this problem by buying small numbers of heavy fighters plus larger numbers of lighter, cheaper fighters. We can't afford such luxuries, so a compromise is the only solution. An F18-like plane, with higher speed, will be almost ideal.

Any future SA fighters will have to be in the same class as the next generation of fighters, which include the US Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF), Europe's EAP and ACX and the more modest Lavi and Gripen from Israel and Sweden. These planes use the latest technology, including canard or forward swept wings (or both), composite construction, relaxed static stability, fly-by-wire etc. In my opinion, the ideal SA fighter should be twin engined, with a thrust to weight ratio better than 1 and a wingloading of perhaps 300 kg/m², all-weather and beyond visual range capabilities is a must. Such a fighter can become the backbone of SA's and Taiwan's air forces and may be considered by Israel as a F4 replacement.

To make full use of any future additions to our air defences, the airforce should seriously consider the acquiring of an Awacs system. Now many readers (and politicians) may think South Africa does not need such an advanced (read "expensive") system, but I do not agree. Of course all existing systems are totally unavailable to us, but that shouldn't stop us. The first step would be to acquire some suitable airframes. Due to the introduction of silent, more fuel-efficient airliners in the early 1980's, there are now scores of Boeing 707 and 727's in "graveyards" all over the USA. Acquiring these openly is out of the question, but I am sure we can get some in a covert manner with good old South African ingenuity. Developing a suitable radar may stretch Armcor's resourcefulness to the limit, but is possible, keeping in mind that they can be considerably less capable than their American cousins. Another necessity is the acquiring of an air-air tanker fleet. Airframes can again be unused 707's or even L100's, and equipping them for airborne refuelling will be much easier. The introduction of even a small force of, say, 3 Awacs platforms and four or five large tankers will add an entirely new dimension to our defences.

· Whichever steps are taken, the air force needs more money. Fighters are expensive beasts — a medium sized SA fighter will cost at least R35 million and even Dagger-type planes will not be less than R20m apiece. (If you think that is a lot of money — the F14 costs \$45m — that's around R90m!) Where this money comes from is a problem for the politicians. Our job is to make sure they are very, very aware of the dangerous South African fighter-gap.

CSO: 3400/348

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW METAL WILL HAVE MANY APPLICATIONS IN MILITARY FIELD

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English May 85 p 20

[Text]

Middelburg Steel & Alloys, part of the Barlow Rand Organisation recently completed a R150 million expansion programme to its Middelburg Steel plant. Part of the extensions is a rolling mill which produces an exciting new alloy -- 3CR12 -- which has extensive applications in the mining, chemical and general fabricating industry.

3CR12 is a corrosion-resisting steel developed to fill a gap in the materials market between mild steel at the one end, and the more sophisticated stainless steels at the other.

The new metal is basically a 12% chromium steel which has been modified to give it the optimum grain size and metallurgical properties which will allow sound structural welds, while at the same time retaining the corrosion, heat and abrasion resistance expected from a 12% chromium steel.

It is designed for use in those areas where wet abrasion or scaling at high temperatures would preclude the use of carbon and mild steel.

3CR12 is not meant to replace the use of conventional stainless steels such as the 304, 316 grades in applications where these steels are already used. On the other hand, replacement areas will be painted steel, rubber-lined steel, galvanised steel and similar coated steels.

3CR12's prime value to industry lies in its corrosion resistance. Tests conducted by various institutions, including the CSIR, has shown that there is a marked increase in corrosion and wet abrasion resistance with the 12% Cr steel.

3CR12 has proved to be highly useful as flooring systems and hand rails. The flooring being standard as solid plate, egg grating and expanded metal. All these flooring types have proven highly successful in corrosive and wet abrasive areas.

The use of cable support systems and electrical boxes has been growing substantially over the last few years. 3CR12 takes the heavy punishment encountered in the mining and chemical industry in its stride, while the mild steel life is greatly reduced by the severe conditions.

More than a thousand 3CR12 prototypes have been tested in various industries and conditions. In addition to these prototypes, extensive technical investigations are continually being conducted by various institutions.

These investigations gave Middelburg Steel & Alloys as well as other South African researchers a head start in the area of low cost corrosion resisting chrome steels.

Although Middelburg Steel & Alloys holds a local patent for the metal, it is nevertheless encouraging development and production abroad. At present it is involved in discussions with a major European producer. The rationale involved is simple: Chrome is an important component of 3CR12. Should the alloy meet with the response abroad that Middelburg Steel & Alloys anticipates, world-wide chromium consumption could feasibly be doubled within a five year period. The spin-off for South Africa, which holds 85% of world chromium reserves, is obvious.

Prototypes are therefore operating in the UK, Australia and the USA. This would mean that while some steel would be exported, Middelburg Steel & Alloys primary target is really going to be the exportation of the technology involved, with the object of increasing chromium exports.

Getting companies abroad to adopt the technology could prove to be interesting. For a while Middelburg Steel & Alloys has been totally involved in chromium production and has therefore had the impetus and motivation to evolve an alloy such as 3CR12, development overseas has been restricted by an entrenched across-the-board approach. On the one hand, stainless steel producers have tended to go upmarket in an attempt to get a greater return per ton of output, while mild steel producers, on the other hand, have been loath to venture too far upmarket due to a fear of getting involved in a high technology steel with its concomitant high capital investment costs.

As a result of the lack of stimulation in the middle market, the comparable alloys that have been produced abroad do not compare well with 3CR12. For a start their weldability is largely limited to thinner applications.

At 1800 - 1900 per ton, 3CR12 compares favourably in capital expenditure terms with some of the quenched and tempered steels. However, in considering the economics involved, total costs such as downtime, maintenance and loss of production expenditure have to be taken into account. Once these figures have been added to the initial cost of galvanised mild steel, Middelburg Steel & Alloys

feels that 3CR12 is a better overall proposition.

A recent product produced by South Africa's developing metal industry is an alloy with many of the characteristics of stainless steel. This metal will have a number of applications in the military field.

Production of the steel at the new plant is at present running over 1000 t/month, with capacity for 4000 - 5000 tons per month. Capacity has increased significantly since the beginning of 1982, and Middelburg Steel & Alloys feel confident that there will be no problem in supplying an ever-increasing demand.

Another major aspect of the R150 million extension at Middelburg is that a plant producing cold-rolled stainless steel has enabled Middelburg Steel & Alloys to supply a local market which has previously relied on imported steel.

Prior to the new plant, Middelburg Steel & Alloys was only producing a hot-rolled steel with mainly industrial applications. The ability to enter the domestic cold-rolled market is no small advantage, considering that the traditional split between heavy and light gauge consumption is traditionally about 1:3.

Middelburg Steel & Alloys therefore ensured a smooth transition from imports to its locally produced product, and that this has meant a saving in foreign exchange in the region of R40 million p.a.

Local industry can therefore look forward to a readily accessible product with a much reducing leadtime while the country as a whole will benefit from the strategic importance of not having to rely on overseas suppliers.

Pricing is competitive, while at the same time ensuring an adequate return on a major capital investment.

Middelburg Steel & Alloys constantly liaises with industry while structuring and developing its development programmes. It therefore feels confident of a positive reception for both its stainless steel and its new 3CR12.

CSO: 3400/348

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA DEFENDS AFRIKAANS LANGUAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 May 85 p 7

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Afrikaans was a language of "self-respect and recognition of the right of others", not the language of the oppressor, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said at the Afrikaanse Taalmonument yesterday.

Mr Botha said Afrikaans was a "useful, typical South African spoken language".

"Forty-eight percent of the population claim that they can speak the language as against 44 percent who say they can speak English.

"There is a significant need for reading material in simple Afrikaans among developing groups. And a large number of people is at issue here.

"English, our other official language, is at present a second language for eight-million people in the country and Afrikaans already fulfils this role for seven-million.

"Add to that almost five-million people in the RSA with Afrikaans as a home language, then you will understand why a co-ordinated work attitude on a large scale is necessary in the terrain of Afrikaans."

Mr Botha said that when Jan van Riebeeck landed at the Cape in 1652 his plan had been to establish a refreshment station.

God's plan, however, had been "the creation of another civilisation with a new language from Africa".

"We know today that the refreshment post has disappeared so that something better and greater could appear," he said. "Through suffering comes life. High above the temporary materialistic desires of man, there lives in him a wonder spirit which yearns to find expression in the association with his fellow-countrymen and people.

"That wonder spirit seeks expression in creations such as literature, the fine arts and worship and praise to God.

"And Afrikaans, this child from the soil of Africa, has already become an instrument for millions of people — yes, for more than just the Afrikaner — by means of which their thoughts can be transferred to their fellow-man.

"We believe that man has a soul and a nation has a soul. And where it is neglected and abused, where it

does not develop in a balanced manner, there follows deformed growth.

"This monument must never be the symbol of deformed growth. This monument must never be a symbol of a language hidden under a bushel."

Just as the Vrouemonument, the Voortrekker Monument or the 1820 Settlers' Monument could not be monuments of hate, so the Taalmonument could not be a monument of hate.

"Afrikaans is not the language of offensiveness. It is not the language of the oppressor. Neither is Afrikaans a premature baby that must be protected in an incubator.

"As patron of the Afrikaanse Taalfonds I want to again express here at the Taalmonument my belief in the Afrikaans language and in the people who use and love it.

"Afrikaans and this beautiful southern land are undeniably grown together.

"Let us all stand together and let the symbolism of the Taalmonument be true in our own lives and also for the future of the language.

"Let us roll up our sleeves and forget differences among ourselves so that we can expand Afrikaans in a creative manner and according to the need of the society, high up into the air, into the future."

Afrikaans was "the God-given instrument through which millions of people in Africa performed their daily talks, maintained their community life, exercised their culture and served their creator.

"It was not the language of people who were ashamed of their existence."

Mr Botha said Afrikaans was the language of "creation and conviction, of expressiveness in consultation and dialogue, of self-respect and recognition of the right of others, of people with a call to lead in Africa."

It was not the language of a "narrow-minded dwarf tribe".

"It is the language of a nation that finds it so beautiful that they want to share it with others. It is the language of the joy of life without despair and lack of faith." — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION SAVES MONEY--Cape Town.--Immigration saves South Africa millions of rands each year in training costs and, being applied on a selective basis, does not affect the local labour force, said Mr T. H. Hattingh, executive director of the European Immigration Company. Speaking at their annual meeting in Cape Town, Mr Hattingh said only immigrants who had professions for which there was a demand in South Africa were allowed to settle in the country. Four new jobs for unskilled workers were created with every skilled immigrant who came to South Africa, he said. Last year more than 140 immigrants became South African citizens. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 May 85 p 11]

CSO: 3400/335

SWAZILAND

PRIME MINISTER ON NGWAVUMA NEGOTIATIONS, REFUGEES

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 9 May 85 pp 5, 16

[Text]

Observer Reporter

THE Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi has said that negotiations over the Ngwavuma issue are going on between Swaziland and South Africa.

He stressed that it is the kingdom's policy to discuss such matters peacefully no matter how serious the situation might be.

"We will get out land peacefully without fighting for it and we are still praying to have it back without any hassles," he said.

Speaking at a meeting of the Lubuli Inkundla yesterday the Prime Minister said Swaziland has no case to answer towards the Zulus who are claiming the land, since they (Zulus) in-

herited the land from the whites.

However, he regretted that a certain homeland leader has attempted to block the arrangements over the border adjustments issue.

"But that action does not bother us," he said Swaziland was negotiating peacefully with the South African government and that the kingdom will soon get the land.

The Prime Minister has also appealed to all the Swazis who are not employed and staying in towns to go back to their homes in rural areas and cultivate the land to make the end meet.

"More and more people are roaming the streets everyday searching for jobs which they never find. Some end up getting money through dubious means,

no wonder there are so many thugs today in towns," he noted.

He indicated that time will come when all unemployed people will be answerable to that if found doing nothing instead of going back to their respective homes to cultivate the land.

Prince Bhekimpi said refugees from neighbouring countries were flocking into Swaziland because of starvation in their countries and they need to be fed.

"Where will we get food for the refugees and the Swazi nation if nobody is prepared to go back and till the land?"

"We don't expect anybody in this country to die of hunger when we have rich soil and the weather which is still favourable."

On the same occasion the Indvuna of the Tinkhundla Mr Mndeni Shabalala called upon the nation of register people they are staying with illegally before the end of this month.

Mr Shabalala pointed out that it was dangerous to keep unknown people without reporting their presence to the tindvunas of your area.

"You might experience difficulties when such people die, because you cannot bury strangers in a foreign land. It might put you in a very bad position.

"If such people were registered and happens that they die, you will be held responsible," he warned.

He noted that some

people were not taking the Tinkhundla system serious and wondered why because it was established by the late King Sobhuza II.

He reminded people of Lubuli to work hard and be united if the country is to come out with something constructive.

The Indvuna mentioned that at one stage the tinkhundla system slowed down. This is because its funds were withheld and the system was blocked.

"Thanks to the present government who made it possible for the Tinkhundla to get off the ground again," he said.

CSO: 3400/337

SWAZILAND

NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION INAUGURATED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER, in English 17 May 85 p 6

[Excerpt]

Observer
Reporter

ON Tuesday this week the Minister of Finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini officially launched the newly formed Economic Association of Swaziland (ECAS) in a colourful ceremony held at the Yen Saan hotel. Like all associations, the Economic Association of Swaziland has objectives which are as follows:

- To provide a forum for discussing economic issues, particularly as they affect Swaziland's development.
- To publish papers of interest to economists and others interested in the economic development of Swaziland.
- To establish links with relevant organisations both inside and outside Swaziland for purposes of pursuing Swaziland's development.

- To promote research so as to provide useful and relevant information to decision makers.

- To promote interaction among economists in the public sector, private sector and academic institutions.

The draft constitution of the association states the following facts on membership:

- There shall be two types of membership—namely full and associate.

- Full membership shall be open to anybody who has had at least one economics course from a university or similar institution.

- Associate membership shall be open to anybody without a formal economics training.

- Membership is granted upon payment of the annual subscription fee referred to in Clause 4.

SWAZILAND

500 RECRUITS SENT TO RSA MINE

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 6 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

Observer Reporter

A FRESH batch of 500 migrant workers left Swaziland for Hartebeesfontein mine in South Africa.

This comes less than a week after about 800 Swazi miners were returned home after a miners strike action at the Anglo-American gold mines, in which 14 000 miners from South Africa, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia were sacked.

According to Teba's managing director, Mr John Oliver, the 500 miners are to cover the immediate shortfall in manpower at the mine where about 3000 miners were sacked in the exodus.

He confirmed that the miners left the country last Thursday for Hartebeesfontein.

Mr Oliver said negotiations for the return to South Africa of the 800 discharged miners are still continuing. He said if Anglo American agreed to their return, it would be up to them (miners) to consent.

Earlier, Mr Oliver went on record as saying he was confident of the future of the discharged miners since it has been established that they did not take part in the strike.

Mr Oliver was optimistic that a large number of the discharged miners would be allowed back to work. He said his office and some of the miners are particularly interested in the negotiations and are still waiting for the outcome.

The strike is reported to have cost Anglo-American, the world's largest gold mine, about E25m.

About seven weeks ago, almost the entire Vaal Reef complex workforce of more than 40 000 miners went on strike over the granting of salary increases to a small number of monthly paid workers, coupled with a number of other grievances.

They were then sent home in buses in that country's largest dismissal of workers.

Before boarding the buses, the miners queued up at Ernest Oppenheimer sports ground for their payment.

SWAZILAND

SUGAR INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 7 May 85 p 5

[Text] SWAZILAND'S largest employers, the sugar industry which has a work force of 16 000 people is facing serious financial crises.

The price of sugar at the world market today is at its lowest ever according to the Sugar Association General Manager, Derrick Johnson.

And there are indications that retrenchments may be in sight if the grim situation persists.

Mr Johnson said, if the millers and sugar cane growers continue to endure this economic burden, they may be forced to meet the "drastic situation with drastic action."

He has been asked if the crises would amount to a major cut-back in staff in the industry.

Sugar exports amount to more than 40 percent of all exports in Swaziland. Annually about 4 000 000 tons of sugar are consumed globally.

15million tons floating

However, the situation is such that about 15 million tons are just floating and not circulated. Mr Johnson pointed out that this meant that even if the situation could improve, it will be easy to quickly add up production since the 'floating sugar' would have a chance to go into circulation.

Cyclone Domoina

Swaziland is expected to produce 4 000 000 tons of sugar this season and 95 percent will be for exports.

Presenting a grim statement to the Press Mr Johnson noted that, the sugar industry got off at a very bad start this year.

The reasons were: The remains of the ravages of the Cyclone Domoina resulting in constant derailment of the trains carrying sugar to Mozambique.

"One result of these disruptions has been that about 3 500 tons of raw sugar had been spoiled because of delays in transportation and the sugar was caught in the heavy rains in February this year.

Financial losses

"Another result has been the financial loss due to delayed shipments. We are naturally hoping that the problem of movement via Maputo would not be repeated but I fear we cannot feel too optimistic at this stage."

Mr Johnson said the Mozambican route is considered the cheapest means of getting sugar to the port, however, there has also been the problem of dissident activity which has also contributed in the derailment.

He said it would not be economical to transport the goods via Durban port because of the great expense involved.

Fewer trains

He said the association has held consultations with the CSM, Mozambican Railways to seek a solution to the problem which he said has cost his association considerable sums of money.

This has resulted in fewer trains arriving

from Mozambique meaning exports of fewer tons of sugar to the ports.

"If the world prices were higher, we would consider finding an alternative route to transport the sugar. So far it is easier to absorb the additional costs."

Artificial sweeteners have also played the role in reducing the sugar demands in the world market, said Johnson.

Since the demand for sweeteners has increased, Swaziland has had her quota reduced.

The grim situation in Swaziland cannot be changed in the foreseeable future unless disaster befalls

Swaziland's competitors in the world market.

"The Swaziland sugar industry is one of the most efficient in the world. It is expected that it will survive the present

crisis. But this will only happen on the revenue side by maximizing returns by taking advantage of any improvement that occurs in crisis of the future market and increase domestic use of our high quality product.

In the areas of expenses, it is necessary for the association and its members to take majors to keep costs increases to an absolute minimum.

Critical

The position is critical and any failure to recognise this and not take remedial majors could be disastrous for the largest industry in Swaziland.

CSO: 3400/337

SWAZILAND

MINISTER OF FINANCE DISCUSSES JOB SHORTAGE AT ECAS INAUGURATION

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 27 000 school-leavers will fail to find jobs by 1990 because of the present economic situation, the Minister for Finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini has warned.

The present economic situation is such that 5 500 school-leavers will fail, every year, to find jobs until 1990, he said.

Officially launching the newly formed Economic Association of Swaziland, Mr Dlamini said: "Much as we are striving to increase opportunities in the formal sector, we must acknowledge that the formal sector will not be able to absorb all job seekers and hence, we must look to the informal sector and agriculture."

Mr Dlamini said however, it was extremely difficult for government to formulate a policy towards the informal sector since it does not know what they produce, what their demand for production is, whether there are any opportunities to increase production and incomes and their constraints are at the moment.

"It is in the light of such questions that I look forward to a great deal more from ECAS on this and similar issues," he said.

He described as explicit the objectives of the ECAS which he noted, affect Swaziland's government.

"As one who daily strives towards optimal solutions to Swaziland's development problems, and who daily struggles with the scarcity of data and informed discussions on these matters, I cannot commend this highly.

"Policy makers cannot sit on the fence, decisions must be made, one way or the other; yet too often policy must be formulated against a background of inadequate information, thus greatly increasing the chances that it will miss the mark," he said.

The ECAS will hold meetings twice a year but may be called time and again to meetings should the need arise.

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE UNION EXPANSION CAMPAIGN--The Swaziland Agricultural and Plantations Workers Union (SAPWU) (Usuthu branch) held its elections on the weekend. The elections are part of the massive campaign being launched by the SAPWU to obtain union membership throughout the country. So far, Ngonini Estates, Peak Timbers, Libbys and tobacco plantation in Nhlengano are being sought for affiliation. The Usuthu branch of the SAPWU is now to open negotiations with the Usuthu Pulp company management for official recognition. During the elections, Mr Caleb Nkonyane was elected chairman, his assistant is Mr Jan Sithole. Abbie Gama was elected secretary and his vice is Mr Andreas Nkambule, Mr Bernard Ntshangase was elected treasurer. Committee members are Brendene Masuku, Joaquim Dlamini and Moses Mgabhi. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 6 May 85 p 5]

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH CHINA--There are indications that an extradition treaty may be on the way between Swaziland and the Republic of China. The Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaji Simelane returned from China yesterday and said there was a possibility of establishing a criminal extradition treaty between the two countries. He had been invited by that country's government for an exchange of views on police administration and crime solutions. Mr Simelane said there are no limits for crime and that it exists everywhere and involves everybody. He said the need to establish a criminal extradition treaty is enhanced by the cordial relations existing between China and Swaziland which dates back at the time when the late King Sobhuza II was alive. He maintained that police will work on the footsteps of the agreements existing between the two countries. He was shown various police institutions, equipment used by that country's police force and many areas of policing. Mr Simelane described his tour as highly successful and promised that a full text of his visit will be released soon by the police public relations department. He was accompanied on his trip by his wife and Senior Superintendent Francis Maphalala. Mr Simelane left Swaziland for China on 6 May. [Text] [Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 17 May 85 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 3400/337

TANZANIA

NYERERE ADMITS SOCIALIZATION WAS MISTAKE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 May 85 p 12

[Text] NAIROBI. — Tanzanian President, Julius Nyerere said in an interview released yesterday that the sweeping socialist policies he instigated in 1967 were partly to blame for the country's current economic crisis.

Dr Nyerere told Norway's state broadcasting organisation that the goal of self-reliance set out in the country's socialist blueprint, the Arusha Declaration of 1967, had not been reached and that his government had made "a number of mistakes".

Too many enterprises were nationalised, he said. He is currently touring Nordic countries, which provide the bulk of the East African country's R1.2-billion a year aid.

It had also been a mistake to have replaced the co-operative movement with loss-making centralised state firms or parastatals, he said in the interview, which was released in Nairobi.

Dr Nyerere, who is due to step down this year, said that despite its economic difficulties, Tanzania had rejected a long-stalled loan agreement

with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) because of its conditions.

If he had agreed to the conditions, which he did not divulge, "we would have reached breaking point . . . and I would have been forced to use . . . police against our own people".

Tanzania broke off talks with the IMF in 1980, accusing it of demanding unacceptably harsh conditions like a huge devaluation, freeing of government prices and spending cuts.

The talks later resumed as Tanzania's economic crisis deepened. Output in almost every sector has fallen over the years, industrial plant is working at less than 40 percent of capacity and there is a chronic foreign exchange shortage.

Dr Nyerere said Tanzania would continue to negotiate with the IMF until it reached an acceptable agreement, but said the fund was "an instrument of destabilisation of the Third World".

He said that donor countries and banks used the IMF to extract economic reforms from poor countries. "It is a new conditionality . . . (say) if you do not have an agreement with the IMF, we will not give you aid."

"Completely frankly, at present an agreement with the IMF is a certificate of respectability, a certificate of humiliation, a certificate of neo-colonialism . . ." he said.

He said it was iniquitous that starving Africa should have to pay R24-billion of interest on its R300-billion of debts this year.

President Nyerere left Bonn yesterday for Stockholm after two days of official talks in West Germany with top government and industrial officials.

During his stay in Bonn, Dr Nyerere met President Richard von Weizsaecker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and other leading West German politicians to discuss bilateral and international questions.

He also met top industrial and economic experts to discuss expanded trade possibilities for Tanzania, but said this could not be achieved without the financial backing to improve industrial output in his country.

— Sapa-Reuter-AP.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

8,000 TONS OF WHEAT FROM RSA--The ZAMBIAN NEWS AGENCY, ZANA, reports from Lusaka that the Kaunda government has ordered 8,000 tons of wheat from South Africa to help overcome a serious shortage of bread in the country over the past weeks. The wheat is expected to arrive in Zambia next week and to last for about 5 weeks. Zambia does not produce much wheat because of the climate which does not permit much irrigation. At the beginning of this month, Zambia asked the South African Transport Services to transport urgently 10 million liters of diesel fuel to the country. It made the request after the oil pipeline between Lusaka and Dar es Salaam in Tanzania had to be closed for technical reasons. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 May 85]

REGIONAL OIL PROCESSING PLANTS PLANNED--His excellency President Kaunda has said the party and its government plan to establish oil processing plants throughout the country that would use local raw materials to produce essential commodities. Speaking when he arrived in (Fuwe) yesterday to start a 2-week working holiday, Dr Kaunda said instructions had been given to the party secretary general, the prime minister, and secretary of state for defense and security to ensure that each province has an oil plant. He said such plants should be established throughout the country at district and ward levels, using local raw materials like sunflower, soya beans, and groundnuts to produce cooking oil, soap, candles to help beat the high cost of living among the people. Dr Kaunda said the three top leaders should ensure that such plants were imported from any cheaper source, especially China and India, to encourage the establishment of local industries as a means to reduce the high cost of living. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 May 85]

INCREASED CONTACTS WITH BOTSWANA--His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has appealed for increased contacts at grassroot level between the peoples of Zambia and Botswana. Dr Kaunda said while he and his counterpart, President Quett Masire, enjoyed very close contacts, it was equally important that those in the lower levels also maintained close contacts so as to share their experiences. The president made these remarks early today when permanent secretary in the office of President Masire, Festus Mogae, called on him. He told

Mr Mogae, who has been in the country to study the country's system of decentralization, that although Zambia had the system very well on paper, it has not yet done very well in practice. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 May 85]

LESOTHO'S STAND TOWARD RSA--His excellency the president has praised Lesotho for standing firm in its principles despite pressure to do otherwise from the racist minority regime of South Africa. The president was speaking at State House in Lusaka when Lesotho's senior private secretary to the prime minister of Lesotho, Mr (Retsemaile Mokete), delivered a special message to him from the prime minister of Lesotho. Speaking during the brief function, Dr Kaunda said that Zambia greatly admired the leadership and people of Lesotho for their courageous stand. Dr Kaunda particularly applauded Lesotho's continued fight against apartheid, though the kingdom is completely surrounded by racist South Africa. Contents of the message Mr (Mokete) delivered from the Lesotho leadership were not immediately known. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 May 85]

SOVIETS PLAN STEEL MILL--Lusaka--The Soviet Union has submitted proposals to Zambia to build a steel mill and a centre for the introduction of advanced technology in the country's crucial copper industry, Soviet diplomats said yesterday. The mill, to be built at Kafue, 45 km south of Lusaka, would have annual capacity of 150,000 tons, they said, adding that the government had not yet responded to the plans. The copper centre would specialise in maximising extraction of metal from low-grade ores, the diplomats said. The grade of Zambian copper ore has fallen sharply over the past 10 years as deposits are being exhausted.--SAPA-REUTER. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 May 85 p 9]

CSO: 3400/323

ZIMBABWE

INDEPENDENTS PUT OUT ELECTION MANIFESTO

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Independent Zimbabwe Group has published its general election manifesto.

It reads: "Realising that the group has established itself as an important and influential body and has been successful in building communication bridges and mutual respect between all communities, it is our aim and intention to continue in that direction, to build upon the confidence that exists and to involve ourselves in influencing the decision-making process of government.

"It follows therefore that we shall direct our energies towards the cause of peace, unity, development and prosperity in Zimbabwe."

The group affirms its loyalty to the Republic of Zimbabwe and supports the philosophy of mutual trust and co-operation between all the peoples of Zimbabwe.

It believes a "strong and prosperous State can be built only on the basis of social justice for individuals within the framework of law".

The IZG affirms the right of the individual to the freedom of worship, speech, association and the private ownership of property and the philosophy of individuals to benefit from the

fruits of their own endeavours.

It believes in the "principle of democratic process, the right of all citizens to elect a government of their choice and the philosophy of free political association".

In the economic field the IZG says it will try to help maximise the full economic development of the country, recognising that although Zimbabwe has a mixed economy, private enterprise offers the "best philosophy for promoting economic growth and maximum employment".

The group recognises the right of all Zimbabwean citizens to the highest possible standards of education, health and housing.

It believes that the English language should remain the official language of the country.

It recognises the importance of conservation and opposes all forms of indiscriminate activities that endanger the environment.

On agriculture the IZG supports the principle of strong commercial and communal agricultural sectors.

On relations with other countries it supports the expansion and development of worldwide trade relations, particularly within Africa, and believes in non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

CS0: 3400/314

ZIMBABWE

SOUTH AFRICA'S POLICIES CONDEMNED DURING TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 May 85 p 13

[Text]

BELGRADE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc yesterday sharply condemned what they called South Africa's aggressive and racist policies.

The two leaders urged the international community to undertake measures to protect the independence and sovereignty of Black Africa's group of Frontline states which they said were constantly endangered by South Africa.

They said that in addition to threatening the Frontline group comprising Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, South Africa was continuing an illegal occupation of South West Africa.

The call came in talks and in toasts at an official dinner which Prime Minister Planinc gave in Mr Mugabe's honour. The

Zimbabwean Premier, who arrived in Belgrade yesterday, will leave for Romania today.

Sources close to the two sides said Mr Mugabe's talks with the Yugoslav Prime Minister also covered the situation elsewhere in Africa, ways to further improve bilateral economic ties and major international political and economic problems.

Mr Mugabe, on his third visit to Belgrade since his country's independence in 1980, praised Yugoslavia's help in Zimbabwean development projects, particularly its companies building a conference centre in Harare at a cost of R120 million.

Yugoslavia has been supplying arms to Zimbabwe under an agreement signed in 1981 during Mr Mugabe's first visit, but details of the deal were never disclosed.

CSO: 3400/315

ZIMBABWE

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY QUERIES DONATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 May 85 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — The Yugoslav Embassy in Harare has asked to see where the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is storing prefabricated building materials worth R253 000 donated to it by Yugoslav labour movements in 1983.

An embassy spokesman said concern about the material follows the ZTCU's failure to build the college for which it was intended, for the past two years.

"We want to see where and how it is being stored and find out from the ZCTU the problem it is facing which has delayed the building of the college."

He said that when the ZCTU approached the Yugoslavs for assistance about three years ago, the Yugoslavs had been given to understand that the ZCTU had acquired land for the college and that foundations had already been laid.

"As a result the labour movements in Yugoslavia put together some fabricated building material worth R253 000 and donated it to the ZCTU. They also offered to supply three technicians to help build the college. Right now we are still waiting for the ZCTU to tell us to bring out the technicians," the spokesman said.

CSO: 3400/315

ZIMBABWE

YUGOSLAV FIRM MAY BUY HARARE INDUSTRIAL STAND

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 May 85 p 3

[Text]

ENERGOPROJEKT Engineering and Construction Company of Yugoslavia might buy a stand in Willowvale, Harare, if they obtain the necessary permission from their government.

Harare City Council had agreed to sell a stand in Willowvale to the company for \$27 200 with provision for buildings to a minimum value of \$35 000.

However, the Town Clerk, Cde Edward Kanengoni, told a recent meeting of the finance and development committee that the company had told the council that they had to seek permission from Yugoslavia before they could acquire the property. The company said permission might be granted before December 31 1987.

As the company was

interested in occupying the stand, they had requested to lease the stand for two years with an option to purchase it if they got approval from Yugoslavia.

Energoprojekt is building the \$65 million Sheraton Hotel and Conference Centre to be opened this year.

Cde Kanengoni recommended to the committee that the company be allowed to occupy the stand on a rental basis before finalisation of all formalities. The company had asked to occupy the stand before the end of last month.

The company would now rent the stand for two years at a monthly rental of \$1 800 subject to an annual increase of 12 percent, if the recommendation is approved by council.

CSO: 3400/315

ZIMBABWE

DROUGHT RELIEF TO CONTINUE IN PARTS OF GWANDA

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 85 p 3

[Text]

THE drought relief programme which was to have ended in April in anticipation of a bumper harvest is to be continued in some areas of Gwanda.

The Gwanda district drought relief committee agreed at a meeting recently that although most people would stop getting drought relief food in the district some parts should continue to receive it. The extension of the programme after the April deadline comes after recommendations by Agritex which had conducted a survey.

The Agritex officer for Gwanda, Cde Nomangwane Nyoni, said the survey had considered those people who had been affected by the drought after they had planted in time and followed Agritex recommendations about what crops to plant. Some of these people had harvested nothing.

She told the meeting that crop failures in these areas were due to a lack of rain but added that the survey did not include people who had poor harvests because their crops were destroyed by birds.

The meeting agreed that the drought relief programme should continue in the form of food-for-work on development projects such as the construction of dams, roads, clearing of irrigation schemes, digging of wells and moulding of bricks for the expansion of schools in the area.

Under the programme supplementary feeding schemes for malnourished children would continue if funds become available. This programme should include all primary school pupils.

Areas most affected are Hwali, Mulambapell, Maranani, Tshoboyi, Vela, Govatema, Matshetseheni, Sitezi and Magadleni.

CSO: 3400/314

ZIMBABWE

LONRHO PLANS TO INCREASE ITS STAKE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 May 85 p 1

[Text]

LONRHO plans to spend over \$25 million on a capital investment programme which will see the Athens Mine in Mvuma begin producing gold, expansion of the Independence Mine in Mutare, modernisation of David Whitehead's spinning plant in Kadoma, and the transfer of both Zimoco and Turnpan into new premises.

The managing director of the Lonrho group, Mr A C L Parvin, told *The Gazette* this week that while Lonrho does normally make substantial reinvestments on capital requirements, several special projects planned over the next 12 months have raised the amounts well above normal.

"There is a lot going into the mines", he said, "which will be quite separate from normal capital expenditure. For example, we have been doing a lot of exploration work at the Athens Mine in Mvuma — the site of the old Falcon copper mine.

"We plan to convert those workings from a pilot scheme to an operational one. This will require between \$10 and \$12 million in equipment, replacements, developments, re-lining of shafts, and so on. We want to expand the production side of the plant there".

Mr Parvin said that once operational, Athens Mine will add "something like 13kg of gold a

month" to the country's production level. More money is to go into the ongoing expansion of the Independence Mine in Mutare, and of course, into "normal" capital expenditure at all the group's mines in Zimbabwe.

The programme includes about \$6 million in new spinning equipment for David Whitehead Textiles, Mr Parvin continued. Mr Raymond Woolley, David Whitehead's chief executive, told *The Gazette* that "we have applied to government for permission to modernise part of our spinning plant at Kadoma.

"The total cost will be in the region of \$6 million. We also have one or two smaller projects in hand, both in Chegutu and Kadoma, again for modernisation of plant".

This drive towards modernisation, Mr Woolley explained, has been necessitated by the need to ensure retention of a presence in the export market. "The quality standards in the international market demand that we replace and modernise our technology".

Zimoco, another Lonrho company, will be moved to new premises in Douglas Road, as may Turnpan, said Mr Parvin, while the Wattle Company ordinarily has a capital expenditure requirement of about \$2 million.

CSO: 3400/314

ZIMBABWE

FARMERS TO BE PROTECTED FROM BANDITS

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 85 p 7

[Text]

THE Government is firmly resolved to protect farmers against banditry, the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, said yesterday.

But he appealed to farmers to co-operate with law enforcement agencies to enable them to go about their business of feeding the nation.

The Government would work "flat out" to ensure that all Zimbabweans could go about their daily business under stable conditions of "lasting peace and security".

Cde Muzenda said producers should be forthright in carrying out their national patriotic duty to harness the country's resources to come up with enough for domestic consumption and a surplus for export.

Opportunities missed during the drought should be used now to increase both the quantity and quality of crops for Zimbabwe to fulfil its role of becoming the breadbasket of Africa — a role it was accorded

under the SADCC arrangement.

Cde Muzenda, who was addressing a field day at Vutl in Karoi, said: "Our short- and long-term goal should be to institute a programme of education for aspiring and practising farmers.

"Young people should be initiated into various programmes of agricultural activities to ensure that they acquire the necessary know-how and attitudes that go into making successful farmers."

He said that unless farmers took up new ideas their grip on external markets could be lost to competitors chasing export opportunities.

"Any new technology that comes up needs to be spread to all people," said Cde Muzenda. "Established farmers, experts and Government should strive to reach the growing community of farmers."

Addressing the same meeting, the Minister of Trade and Commerce,

Cde Richard Hove, said everything was being done within the present economic constraints to meet the tractors and spares needs of farmers.

He said the Government was "very conscious" of the fact that the foreign exchange allocations for tractors and spares had decreased in both nominal and real terms.

While the desired replacement rate for the 17 000 strong national tractor fleet should be 1 700 units a year, only about 800 units had been imported a year over the last 10 years and last year only 400 units were imported.

It had been estimated that the commercial agricultural sector would need 1 053 tractors this year while the small-scale and communal sector would need 400, all of which would cost \$29 million.

However, in terms of current resources, only \$13.1 million would be available for tractors and \$2.5 million for spares.

CSO: 3400/314

ZIMBABWE

GOATS FOR EXPORT TO MIDDLE EAST

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 May 85 p 5

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S first large-scale export order for live goats is due for delivery in the Middle East soon.

After an abortive start to the scheme earlier this year it is now expected that 1200 young goats and eight tonnes of goat meat will be airfreighted to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates by the end of this month or early in June.

Mr Dave Adair, vice-chairman of the Sheep Producers' Association, said the order had been made by one of two Dubai importers who had visited Zimbabwe.

Under the agreement with Mr Mohd Mardoum, goats between five and 12 months old will be supplied and the slaughter of goats in Zimbabwe for the meat would comply with the stipulated requirements of Islamic religious beliefs.

"This is a very specialised export market but the potential for Zimbabwe as a foreign exchange earner is tremendous," said Mr Adair.

Initially, monthly consignments of live animals and meat are envisaged with more frequent deliveries as the supply infrastructure is established, principally in Zimbabwe's communal lands.

"The indications are that Dubai will take as much as we can produce. The potential for the rural economy is also enormous. After putting our efforts into goats, we then hope to start exporting sheep to the Middle East," said Mr Adair, who is also director of Zimbabwean livestock and sheep production consultancy.

The agreement with Dubai, where goat rather than sheep is eaten, lays down that only 20 per cent of the live goats delivered are white; most of the consignments will be of black, brown, red, grey and piebald goats.

The exports are to be airfreighted to Dubai, landing there at a cost to the buyer of about US\$70 a head, much of it absorbed by freight costs.

A network of local buyers is being established throughout the country. They will be appointed on a village or area basis and will receive a commission for acquiring young goats which will be bought for up to about \$20 a head.

ZIMBABWE

PRETORIA'S ZAMBEZI WATER PLAN CRITICIZED

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 May 85 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.
SOUTH AFRICA'S projected plan to divert water from the Zambezi is a non-starter, the Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Cde Oliver Munyaradzi, said in an interview.

The Pretoria government had not approached the government on this, Cde Munyaradzi said, adding that it was some German engineer who had suggested that it was feasible for South Africa to divert the Zambezi waters.

According to reports in South African newspapers, the Pretoria government was attempting to use the Botswana government in its bid to acquire Zambezi water, but according to the Helsinki rules, South Africa was not entitled to a share of the Zambezi River water.

Following Press reports from South Africa, the Senate suggested that "it is highly unlikely that a project of this magnitude would be implemented without first obtaining the agreement of other states within the Zambezi River basin".

CSO: 3400/315

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